

I.R. NEWSPAPER REGY
RECEIVED 2 JUN 1868.

Thomas Fox

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED

No. 692.—VOL. XII.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1868.

PRICE 3D.—STAMPED, 4D.

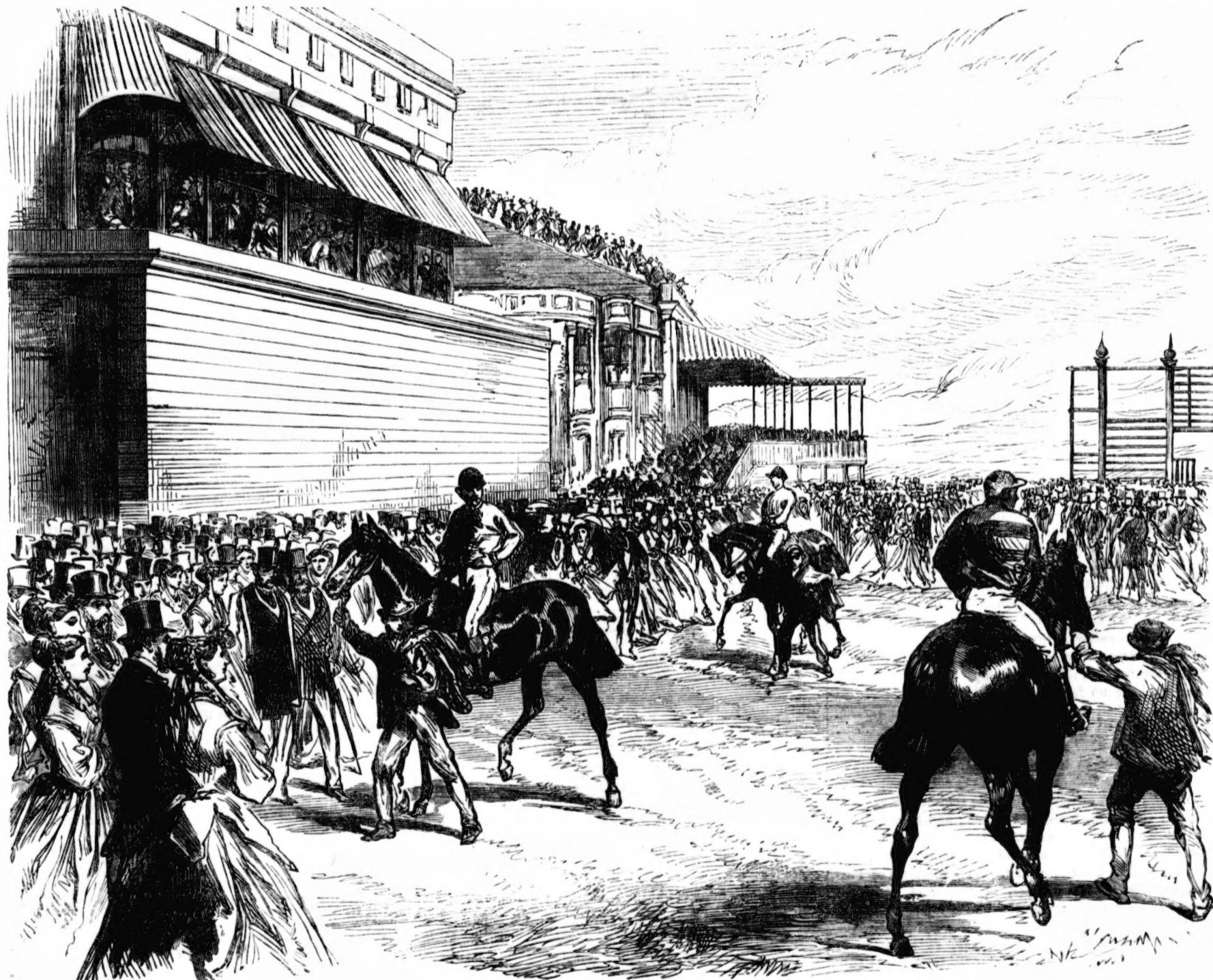
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ASSASSINATING the rulers of nations, is not, happily, an everyday occurrence ; and hence the murder of Prince Michael at Belgrade has excited no small degree of interest in Europe, and even in England, where we are not wont to trouble ourselves much about the affairs of such comparatively insignificant and remote regions as Servia. It so happens, however, that since the Crimean War people have heard so much about Servia, Roumania, and Montenegro, that we have perforce been compelled to interest ourselves to some degree in the events of which they are the theatre. Unhappily, revolutions—generally attended with violence, and often undertaken for objects of which it is difficult to appreciate the importance, and the exciting motives to which have usually been shrouded in considerable obscurity—have formed the staple of the annals of these countries for years. Russian, Austrian, and Turkish intrigues ; projects to set up a great Servian or Greco-Servian State in one place ; plans for a Roumanian kingdom in another ; contests for personal supremacy on the part of the families of Obrenovich, Georgovich, and of the Prince of Montenegro, varied by the deposition of Prince

Couza and the elevation of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, have been the themes of the intelligence received from time to time from the lands that once formed the fairest portions of Turkey in Europe. About all these events, too, there is usually a certain degree of mystery ; and the murder of Prince Michael is no exception to the rule. There has been a curious reticence about the event itself, and it seems even yet uncertain whether the crime was prompted by political or personal motives. If the former, however, it would seem that the calculations of the assassins and their confederates or employers are likely to be frustrated, for there appears to be a general disposition to recognise the nephew of the murdered Prince as his successor. This nephew, Prince Milan by name, is a mere youth, and was in Paris prosecuting his education when his uncle's death occurred. He has been proclaimed by the municipality of Belgrade, and likewise by the Minister for War, and seems likely to be acceptable to the people. The Hospodarship, however, is elective, not hereditary, and there are other claimants. Among these are Prince Kara Georgovich, the son of the old rival and sometime sovereign of the founder of the Obrenovich family—Prince Milosch,

father of the ruler who has just been murdered. The chances of Kara Georgovich, however, will probably have suffered serious damage from the suspicion of complicity, either of himself or of his adherents, in the late assassination, however unfounded that suspicion may be. Then Prince Daniel of Montenegro is named as a candidate ; but the opposition of the Sultan, the titular suzerain of Servia, is likely to be fatal to his pretensions. The probability, therefore, is that the youthful Prince Milan will be chosen by the Skuptachina, or Parliament, which is to meet shortly to decide the question of succession.

It is not long since everyone was jubilant over the formation of the confederation of the British North American provinces under the name of the Dominion of Canada. The bill sanctioning the union was only passed during Lord Carnarvon's brief tenure of the Colonial Office ; and already it appears that the marriage is ill-assorted, like many other marriages of convenience, and that being "joined together" is by no means synonymous with being "united." The Nova Scotians protest vigorously against the union, in which they affect to see serious dangers to their rights, liberties, and interests, and



THE RACE FOR THE ASCOT GOLD CUP: PARADING THE COMPETING HORSES BEFORE THE START.

loudly clamour for its dissolution. In Mr. Bright they have found a powerful champion, and one not likely, whatever some people may think of him, to adopt opinions without good reasons. For our own part, we deeply regret the discontent of Nova Scotia, and, as is alleged, of the other maritime provinces; for we did look upon the union of our North American possessions under one Government with a favourable eye, and entertained high hopes of the future destinies of our kinsfolk there, whether in connection with the British Crown or as an independent State; and we cannot help thinking it a mighty pity if those hopes and prospects are destined not to be realised. But there is no getting over the fact that a forced union is worse than no union at all; and if the objections of the Nova Scotians be insuperable and irremovable, it were better to dissolve the union at once than keep those conjoined between whom there is not only no sympathy of sentiment and harmony of feeling, but positive repugnance, distrust, and aversion. It may be that time and experience of the working of the Confederation may soften and ultimately entirely remove the rawness that is now felt in Nova Scotia; but it may also be that mutual feelings of aversion may only be channelled deeper as time runs on. There are cases to be found in history, certainly—of which Scotland and some of the Italian States are instances—in which seemingly inexpugnable aversion has been changed in time to strong affinity; but there are also cases—and Poland, Hungary, and we may add Ireland, may be cited as specimens—where the very reverse has obtained, and where no lapse of time, no change of circumstances, no concessions, have reconciled one people to incorporation with another. If such be the case with our North American colonies, it were vain to endeavour to maintain a forced union of the several provinces; and it would not have been impolitic to have, at least, acceded to Mr. Bright's proposal of a Commission to inquire into the complaints and fears of the Nova Scotians, with a view to ascertain whether or not they have any real foundation in fact. In these days, when almost everything is referred to Commissions, an inquiry into this matter might well have been granted. It could have done no harm, and might possibly have obviated much mischief, either by dissipating the fears—perhaps mere prejudices—of the Nova Scotians, or by proving them to be well-founded, and so leading to a re-arrangement of affairs on a more healthy basis.

Government and Parliament seem bent on still going through the farce of legislating against corrupt practices at elections. The usual bill on the subject is before Parliament, and Ministers and Members alike affect to be anxious to pass its provisions, or something like them, into law. We cannot get quit of the impression that there is current on this subject an amount of conventional cant and insincerity creditable neither to the heads nor the hearts of our representatives. They altogether do protest too much. They profess to be anxious for purity of election; and they are themselves—or a very large proportion of them, at all events—the corruptors of the electors. There are more men who have seats in the House in virtue of the weight of their purses and the power of coercion they have brought to bear on voters, than the world wots of; and for such men to cry out for purity of election is the veriest humbug. Were they really sincere in their desire to do away with corruption at elections, they would go another way to work than they do. It is notorious that it is mainly in small constituencies where direct bribery obtains; and yet Parliament men refuse to abolish small constituencies, whenever they can avoid it. Even where corruption takes the less direct form of inducing men to give votes in consideration of being paid for services rendered—such as hiring public-houses as committee-rooms, employing electors as messengers, canvassers, and so on—the fault lies with the candidate, who need do none of these things unless he pleases. Let all candidates follow the example of Mr. Thomas Hughes, in Lambeth, and have neither paid canvassers nor hired committee-rooms, and let Parliament make bribery at once difficult, costly, and uncertain—and, for all these reasons, unprofitable—by abolishing small and creating large constituencies, and there will soon be little need for legislating against corrupt practices at Parliamentary elections. But so long as constituencies are small and manageable, and corruption is effective and therefore profitable, no legislation whatever will put it down. We desire as much as anyone to see purity pervade election contests; but we know that human nature is weak and selfish, that men cannot be made virtuous by Act of Parliament, that where temptation assails them they will be apt to yield to it; and therefore we have no faith in legislation against political corruption—and that, too, by men whose hands are not clean. Parliament may pass one more enactment to prevent corruption; but, like other measures on the same subject, we fear it will prove a dead letter—unless, indeed, the influx of new voters under the Reform Bill make the constituencies too large to be “got at” effectually. From that source we have some hope; from mere legislation, none; and therefore we repeat that we look upon the attempt to deal with the evil in that way as a mere farce, and nothing more; for surely nothing can well be more farcical than for members of Parliament to vote, at Westminster, in favour of stringent measures against bribery, corruption, undue influence, and so forth, and then rush off to their constituents and practise the very things they have been denouncing, as hundreds of “honourable” gentlemen will undoubtedly be doing within the next few weeks.

ASCOT ON THE CUP DAY.

THE Cup Day at Ascot increases seemingly in its attractions as its sport declines. There is no doubt that Tuesday and Wednesday see the cream of the racing, and a glance at the returns will prove this. On Thursday the London crowd pours down in the finest summer plumage, the twenty or thirty mile radius round the Heath verges to one point, Aldershot sends its battalions, and the Royal borough empties itself of its population solely and simply because it is Ascot Cup Day. To tell half the people on the course that they would have enjoyed themselves more on Tuesday, and much more on Wednesday, would be to talk to deaf ears. But there is no denying that when, soon after one o'clock, the A division have, by force of persuasion, succeeded in partially clearing the course, and the head of the Royal procession is seen emerging from the dip at the bottom of the new mile, the spectacle is magnificent. The roof of the stand is already densely crowded, the boxes and stalls are rapidly filling, the people on the course just form a lane for the Royal party, who pass through it amid loud cheering, the drags and carriages are three deep, and the Royal inclosure is full of the flower of our nobility. The South-Western trains are adding every quarter of an hour to the numbers thronging the passages of the stand, and where the people go to when the course is cleared for the first race they and the police only know.

And the cause of the gathering this year was the meeting, if we accept the Derby as the criterion, of the three best horses of the year. Blue Gown, King Alfred, and Speculum finished one, two, three on that last Wednesday in May, and were here to fight their battle over again on a severer course, and before nearly as enthusiastic an assemblage. A parade in the Royal inclosure is part and parcel of the Cup programme; and, though short of its glories by the small field, it was with the usual pomp and circumstance that the clerk of the course ushered in Speculum, Blue Gown, and King Alfred to the distinguished visitors. Vast was the surprise of the multitude when the field for the Gold Cup was made known, and it appeared that out of the eleven probable starters mentioned only three were to the fore. More strange still was the fact that these were all three-year-olds; and, strangest of all, was the remarkable coincidence that the horses which contended for the Ascot Cup were the same that secured the first, second, and third places on the Derby Day. Probably no fact like this is recorded in the history of the turf. Blue Gown still held the premier position in the affections of a sagacious public; but King Alfred had an immense number of partisans, and Speculum's good looks made many friends. The horses were first paraded in the inclosure before the Prince of Wales's Stand; and his Royal Highness, who was conversing in a very animated manner with several magnates of the Jockey Club, seemed greatly interested in the result of the race. In the preliminary canter Speculum gave most pleasure to the eyes of those who are competent to form a correct estimate of the merits of fashionably-bred racers. To the eyes of the crowd, however, there was no difference between him and Blue Gown, except in the colours worn by the jockeys. Blue Gown is the thicker and more muscular, Speculum the more elegant of the two, but both are bright bays with dark legs, and curiously enough the only white marks they show appear in the same place. King Alfred is a larger, and apparently a stronger, animal than either; and there were not a few to uphold the opinion that he might have obtained the coveted trophy for Baron Rothschild, but for the heavy work he performed on Tuesday. Amidst the hoarse murmur of an immense multitude, the shrill exclamations of the ring, and the eager shouts of backers, the three horses started. Speculum at once went off with the lead, Blue Gown taking the second place, with King Alfred close by. For a mile and a half the violet and white of the Duke of Newcastle showed in front; then at the commencement of the new mile the others closed up. It was hard to say which had the advantage until, half a mile from home, Peake was seen to be riding King Alfred, and Speculum seemed to tire, while the game and speedy son of Beadsman bounded on apparently full of running. Opposite the stand Blue Gown shot out, and all was over. For a moment King Alfred got a head in front of Speculum, and then fell back beaten. The Derby victor won without the least difficulty, and the places of the second and third horses were reversed. Sir Joseph Hawley's horse was the object of an extraordinary ovation, which he bore with singular patience.

BIRTH OF A SEAL.—On the 9th of this month one of the seals (Phoca vitulina) at the Zoological Gardens gave birth to a young one, which was at first covered with an abundance of fine silky hair; this, as the animal wriggled about on the ground, was entirely shed, and formed a dense blanket or rug, on which it lay. In less than three hours the young phoca took to the water, and swam about actively, endeavouring to suck as the mother turned on her side. Unfortunately, however, there was no supply of milk, and the mother has since died in convulsions, since which time the young one has been fed by Mr. Bartlett on milk and a small portion of cod-liver oil, administered by means of a feeding-bottle. The young seal at birth was 32 in. long, and weighed 20 lb.—*The Field.*

REGISTRATION AND THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—The Government bill to amend the law of registration is divided into two parts, and contains twenty-three clauses. The ninth clause provides that where, by reason of the disfranchisement or the alteration of the boundaries of any borough during the present Session of Parliament, any person who would not otherwise be so entitled becomes entitled to a county vote, the time for making a claim shall in such case this year extend to July 25 instead of July 20. The eleventh clause provides that, in the event of dissolution taking place this year, the first meeting of Parliament after the dissolution may take place any time after the lapse of twenty-eight days from the date of the proclamation.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.—A bill was recently introduced into the Congress of the United States for the purpose of assimilating the gold currency of the American Union to that of the French system, in pursuance of the resolutions arrived at by the diplomatic monetary conference held last year in Paris; but the measure met with considerable opposition, principally from the commercial community in the United States, inasmuch as it involved a depreciation of the value of the gold coinage by about 3 per cent, without providing any compensation for creditors whose interests would be affected by the change. It appears from a telegram just received from New York that this difficulty has been removed, and that the bill has been amended so as to secure the adoption by the United States of the international system of coinage which is already in force over so large a portion of the European Continent, without, at the same time, inflicting any injury on the public faith.

THE ELECTORAL DISABILITIES OF REVENUE OFFICERS.—On Monday a return was published containing the copy of a report made to the Treasury by the Commissioners of Customs and Inland Revenue upon the Revenue Officers' Disabilities Removal Bill. The Commissioners of Customs object to the measure, because it would, in their opinion, introduce political agitation into departments that are now free from it; and interfere with the convenience and discipline of the service by rendering it necessary to grant leave, however inconvenient it might be to the public service, in order to avoid the imputation of political favouritism. The Commissioners also think that the enfranchisement of the civil services might lead to political combinations for the purpose of obtaining increase of pay and other advantages, which officers would hesitate to ask for if not supported by political influence; that promotions would be open to the suspicion of being made on political grounds; and that the franchise would be inconvenient to the officers themselves, because it would subject them to solicitations from which they are now free, and might place them in equivocal and difficult positions. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue are not surprised that those who are not intimately acquainted with the practical administration of the revenue laws should fail to appreciate the mischief which would inevitably result from the bill were it to become law. The real danger lies, not in the increase of the power of the Government in controlling elections, but in the paralyzation of the executive in administering the revenue laws firmly and impartially for the public good. Instances are not wanting, the Commissioners say, in which they have been compelled to remove officers, not because they were not doing their duty, but because, having mixed themselves up with party disputes—parochial, municipal, and even religious—it was impossible to convince the taxpayers under their charge that they were doing it impartially. This power of removal is said to be one of the most valuable parts of the disciplinary system, because there are a variety of circumstances under which it is necessary to put it in force. “But when,” exclaim the Commissioners, “the officer becomes a voter, when he is, perhaps, one of the managers for a political party in a small borough, what will not be our difficulty in sending him away, perhaps on the eve of an election; and what will not be the suspicions of party motives to which the board and the superior officers who recommend his removal will be subjected?” The Commissioners, indeed, go so far as to assert that the efficient administration of the department and the due collection of the revenue would, under the circumstances referred to, be next to impossible.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The report of the Commission on the Budget contains pacific assurances, says that the armaments which have been prepared do not conceal any warlike *arrière-jesée*, and adds:—“France neither threatens nor fears any one. She wishes for peace, and her Government resolutely desires it. Everything leads to the hope that peace will not be disturbed.”

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies, notwithstanding the opposition of Count Cambrai Digny, as well as of the Committee, has adopted an amendment to art. 7 of the Income Tax Bill, empowering the communal and provincial administrations to increase the property tax up to a maximum of 40 per cent. The communes are also authorised to impose certain local taxes.

The Minister of the Interior, replying to a question of Signor Finze relative to the assassination of the Public Prosecutor at Ravenna, stated that nine secret affiliated societies for purposes of assassination and robbery exist in the province of the Romagna. The authorities have made 320 arrests, and are displaying the utmost energy in extirpating the malefactors. They do not at present require extraordinary powers.

There have been some disturbances at Venice during the procession of the Corpus Domini. Hats were knocked off, blows exchanged, and arrests made. The Italian journals point out that disorders of this kind are no new thing in Italy, and suggest that wherever they are likely to occur the authorities should refuse to allow the procession to pass through the streets.

PRUSSIA.

The bill for the abolition of gambling-houses was adopted, on Tuesday, by the North German Parliament. A resolution was also adopted calling upon the Chancellor of the Confederation to introduce a bill for the removal of all restrictions still existing upon the exercise of civil and political rights, in so far as they proceed from differences of religious belief, and specially as regards the taking of oaths by the Jews. The bill proposed would recognise the equal rights of Jews to become communal and Parliamentary representatives and to fill Government and communal offices throughout the territory of the Confederation.

AUSTRIA.

The Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath, on Tuesday, passed, without debate, the bills for the withdrawal of 25,000,000 fl. of the floating public debt and for the proposed modifications in the press laws.

The laws relating to religion and education recently passed by the Austrian Parliament and sanctioned by the Emperor are strongly opposed by the Bishops. Pastoralis are published by them, in which these laws are openly declared to be of no effect, and the regulations of the Concordat alone binding on Catholic consciences. The Bishop of Brunn threatens with ecclesiastical censure those who shall submit to these laws. They are, however, already bearing good fruit in other parts of the empire. The Tyrol has hitherto been, of all the provinces of the Austrian empire, the most backward in religious toleration. The municipal Council of Bozen has just granted right of domicile to a foreign Jewish banker, this being the first time such a favour has been accorded in the Tyrol to a stranger not belonging to the Roman Catholic Church.

SERVIA.

The attack on Prince Michael, reported last week, resulted in the death of his Highness. The incidents attending the assassination were these:—As on almost every afternoon at this season of the year, on Wednesday, June 10, the Prince, in company with his cousin, Anka Konstantinovich, and her young daughter, Catherine, a girl of about sixteen, was walking about in the park at Topshidere, near Belgrade, when they met three other persons, who were well known to them as members of the Radovanovich family—the father and two sons. The father was a bankrupt lawyer from Sabac, had been condemned to twenty years' imprisonment, which, however, by an act of grace, had been reduced to seven. In spite of this the family thought they had some cause of grievance against the Prince as well as his cousin, with whom the father had been in litigation, which was decided against him, and to which he attributes all his further troubles. The Radovanoviches passed, making the customary salute, and almost as soon as they had passed they drew their revolvers and fired at the Prince and the two ladies from behind. The Prince, struck by several bullets, fell mortally wounded, as well as the young girl. The mother was shot dead on the spot. Seeing the Prince still breathing, the three assassins drew their long yatagans and fell savagely upon the prostrate Prince, cutting him about the head and face so as to disfigure him almost completely. In the meantime two of the Aides-de-Camp, one a son of the late Prince Minister Garachanin, attracted by the report of the revolvers, ran to the spot, where they were received with shots, one of which broke young Garachanin's arm so badly that it afterwards had to be amputated. Still they, together with the servants and other promenaders who had reached the place, succeeded in arresting on the spot the father and one of the sons. The other escaped, but has since also been taken. The whole account sounds more like an episode from the dark ages than a European event of the nineteenth century, and may serve as a specimen of a race which has always been conspicuous by its savage energy and determination.

The reports as to the cause of the assassination of Prince Michael of Servia are, as might be expected, conflicting. One is to the effect that the assassins had a motive of private resentment only; another, and a later one, makes the deed out to be the result of a conspiracy in favour of the Kara George dynasty, at the head of which conspiracy is the dethroned representative of the house of Kara George. Numerous arrests have been made. The Princess who was wounded by the side of Prince Michael died on the night of the attack.

The municipality of Belgrade have proclaimed the nephew of the murdered Prince Michael as the presumptive ruler of Servia, and the feeling in favour of this succession is general throughout the country. The Minister of War has also issued a proclamation to the army informing them it was the wish of the late Sovereign that his nephew should be his successor, and calling on them to support him. It is stated that Prince Milan will be brought up by the widow of the late Prince, and that she will take part in the government until the Prince attains his majority. The funeral of Prince Michael took place on Monday. The most perfect order prevailed.

THE UNITED STATES.

The President having nominated the Hon. Reverdy Johnson as Minister to Great Britain, the Senate has unanimously confirmed the appointment. A better appointment could hardly have been made. Mr. Johnson is the senator for Maryland, and perhaps the best constitutional lawyer in the United States. He is a Democrat, and voted against the impeachment of the President. If there be an objection to his appointment, it is that he is seventy-two years old; but he is said to be of a vigorous constitution.

The Senate has passed Mr. Stevens's bill, which was agreed to by the House of Representatives on the 14th ult. and which provides for the admission of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama to representation in Congress on condition that the Constitutions of those States shall never be so amended as to deprive of the suffrage those now entitled to vote.

The Senate have passed a vote of thanks by 37 to 11 to Mr. Stanton for his public services, and by 11 to 30 have refused to vote the thanks of the House to Chief Justice Chase for his conduct during the impeachment trial. The Senate had also rejected Mr. Stanberry's nomination as Attorney-General.

It is reported that Mr. Thornton has addressed a note to Mr. Seward asking if the United States wished to renew the Reciprocity Treaty; to which Mr. Seward replied that, the Reciprocity Treaty having been abrogated, it could only be renewed through Congressional action.

The Democrats have carried Oregon, electing a member of Congress and the majority of the Legislature.

Mr. Davis's trial is postponed until November, and his bail has been renewed.

A riot has occurred at Washington between Radical negroes and Democratic whites. Several persons were wounded, and one white man killed. The negroes sacked several saloons.

The death of James Buchanan, ex-President of the United States, occurred at his house, near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on Monday, June 1. Deceased had been ill of an affection of the chest for several months, and his dissolution was expected. He had reached his 80th year. The funeral was performed on Thursday, June 4, at Lancaster, and was attended by prominent persons from all parts of the country, including many Republicans and a committee of Congress men. Delegations from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities took part in the funeral procession, which included 3000 persons. The service of the Presbyterian Church, to which Mr. Buchanan belonged, was read over the remains. The estate of the ex-President is computed at 300,000 dols. Franklin Pierce and Millard Fillmore are now the only surviving ex-Presidents of the United States.

HAYTI.

The New York papers publish intelligence from San Domingo, stating that it was rumoured General Salavie had been assassinated by his own troops. General Superon, in the interest of Cabral, with 3000 men, had headed a revolt at San Domingo against General Baez.

PARAGUAY.

The Brazilians and their allies have not yet succeeded in capturing the fortress of Humata. They have, however, taken up a strong position opposite to it, from which the Paraguayans received their supplies, and the fortress is said to be completely invested. Lopez is said to be arming 4000 women.

INDIA.

According to advices from Bombay of the 26th ult., intelligence had been received from Cabul stating that Azim Khan had opened negotiations for peace with Sher Ali. Meanwhile, fighting had been suspended.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALS are becoming more numerous in the departments of France. There are the *Indépendant Rémois*, edited at Reims; the *Union Libérée*, at Tours; the *Liber Bayonnaise*, at Bayonne; the *Liber de Seine et Oise*, at Versailles; and the *Avenir Démocratique*, of Lyons. At Caen another new journal is announced, to be entitled *Le Suffrage Universel*.

A LION AND ELEPHANT FIGHT.—Early on Sunday morning, the 14th inst., between the hours of one and two a.m., the inhabitants of I-lington in the vicinity of the Agricultural Hall were thrown into a state of alarm by terrific roarings, proceeding from the part of the hall in which the menagerie of Mr. Rice is situated. A large crowd assembled outside the building, but dispersed in terror on learning that some of the animals had broken loose, and were engaged in deadly combat. The facts of the case, as subsequently ascertained, were, that the female elephant Empress broke loose from her chain, and attacked a cage in which were four lions of considerable size. The lions returned the attack with energy, the noise of their roaring arousing the rage or terror of the other beasts. On the arrival of Mr. Rice with the keepers, the combatants were with difficulty separated—not until one of the attendants received a severe scalp wound from one of the infuriated lions, from which, however, no danger is apprehended. When tranquillity was at length restored, it was found that the elephant was suffering from a large wound in the forehead, and that the cage containing the lions was considerably damaged.

THE ABYSSINIAN ROYAL INSIGNIA.—The presents from the army in Abyssinia to the Queen have reached the India Office, on their way to their final destination. They consist of three crowns or head-pieces, a robe of state, a goblet, seal, trappings, &c. One of the crowns seems made entirely of solid gold, quite plain, in the shape of a papal tiara, its base surrounded at intervals by three bars of embossed gold. The second, also gold, with a velvet cap, looks much like an English coronet, a little the worse for wear. The third is a kind of martial head-piece with a metal top and loose metal bars hanging down at intervals all round it as far as the neck. The robe is a very magnificent affair, looking as if fresh from the loom, woven, apparently, of rich gold thread, with large patterns of flowers about it woven in appropriate colours. This was the robe which Theodore threw off just before he put an end to his life. The goblet is also of gold, but less capacious than its owner's powers of imbibing would have led one to expect. The seal, of gold, bears a lion rampant, and the handle is made of three large pieces of agate, each of a different colour. Singularly enough, the case that held it bears the name of a well-known firm in Pall-mall. The other articles were rich or curious in their way.

COMPULSORY CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.—The Select Committee of the House of Lords have not thought it necessary to retain in this bill the clause declaring it lawful for a vestry to agree upon a voluntary rate. They leave in the bill the clause declaring that no legal proceedings shall hereafter be taken to compel payment of any future church rate, except rates made under special Acts of Parliament, or to repay money borrowed. A clause has been introduced providing that trustees may, if they think fit, pay any church rate made in respect of the trust property, although the payment may not be enforceable; and owners may pay (and have the right to vote) if the occupiers make default. But no person making default will be entitled to inquire into, or object to, or vote in respect of, the expenditure of a church rate. A new clause is added providing that church trustees may be appointed annually in any parish for accepting contributions, and paying over to the churchwardens funds to be applied by them to such ecclesiastical purposes in the parish as the trustees may specify, and the funds so paid over may be applied to the purposes so specified and to no other. The trustees are to consist of the Incumbent and two owners, occupiers, or householders, to be chosen in the first instance, and also from time to time on any vacancy by death, incapacity, or resignation, one by the patron and the other by the Bishop. These "church trustees" will be a body corporate, with perpetual succession, and may receive bequests; their surplus funds may be invested.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES, LANCASTER.

THE foundation-stone of this institution was laid, on Wednesday, by the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of the Masons of England, assisted by Earl De Grey and Ripon, Deputy Grand Master; Earl Vane, Senior Grand Warden; the High Sheriff of Lancashire, and the other officers of the Grand Lodge of England, in presence of a large assemblage of noblemen, gentlemen, clergy, and others. We this week publish an Engraving of the intended institution.

The Royal Albert Asylum is intended for the education and training of idiots and imbeciles of all classes belonging to the seven northern counties—viz., Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland. The number of idiots and imbeciles in England and Wales has been approximately estimated at 50,000, while the entire asylum accommodation yet provided is insufficient for 1000. Statistics relating to the prevalence of idiocy are necessarily wanting in fulness and precision; but this estimate will not be considered excessive when it is known that the number of pauper idiots in receipt of relief on Jan 1, 1866, was no less than 10,210, and that the pauper class forms about one twentieth part of the entire population. Unfortunately, there can be no question that the northern counties have their full proportion of this afflicted class; and in the mountainous districts some of the worst forms of the disease are to be found.

The Lunacy Commissioners, and the medical profession generally, condemn the association of idiots with lunatics as in all respects very objectionable and mutually injurious. Idiocy being generally accompanied by an abnormal or imperfectly-developed physical organisation which retards the growth of the intellectual and moral powers, idiots require a distinctive treatment in separate institutions, where the resources of the skilful physician can be best employed for the modification or correction of those defects which obscure the mind. The education must be of the most specific and practical character, embracing such rudimentary instruction as is appropriate to their feeble capacities, combined with suitable industrial and moral training.

Deeply impressed with the need and utility of such institutions, a benevolent gentleman, resident near Lancaster, generously offered £2000 as a nucleus for the establishment of an asylum. The movement was formally instituted at a public meeting, held in the Shire hall, Lancaster, on Dec. 21, 1864, under the presidency of the High Sheriff, Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart. Since then the most gratifying progress has been made, public meetings having been held and influential local committees formed in the leading towns of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Westmorland. Sixty-seven acres of land, in a most eligible and salubrious situation near Lancaster—which town

is in direct railway communication with all parts of the district—have been purchased for £10,000; and the contracts have been let for the erection of an asylum to accommodate 500 inmates, exclusive of staff, at a cost of £12,900. The asylum will be so erected as to admit of easy and inexpensive enlargement. To accomplish the undertaking, it is estimated that not less than £60,000 will be required, towards which upwards of £38,000 have already been contributed. For the maintenance of the asylum it is expected that annual subscriptions will be liberally supplied, many friends having already volunteered such assistance. Whilst keeping in view that only in a large and complete institution can there be the necessary facilities, both for economical management and efficient classification, the committee are yet most anxious to make an early provision for the pressing needs of the district, and are prepared to commence operations as soon as a suitable portion of the building can be made ready.

THE EXHIBITION AT HAVRE.

AT length, after extraordinary efforts, the exhibition at Havre is assuming shape and significance. There is order in it. The catalogue is published. The little wooden town, fluttering with gay flags all around the building, reminds you of the back settlements of the Champ de Mars last year; and a series of cafés compete outside with the absurdities and extravagances within. Notably one, the hotel of the Prince Imperial, which resembles a stranded ship; and another, all Norman in every attribute, wherein you are told—without the slightest necessity for believing it—that a lineal descendant of Charlotte Corday's father dispenses absinthe. The beautiful aquarium shown in our Engraving was described in our notice of the opening of the Exhibition, in our last week's Number.

THE BRITISH SECTION.

A correspondent, describing the British section of the exhibition, says:—"A general transformation has taken place, although immense spaces remain vacant, and conspicuously so, strangely enough, in our characteristically national department of maritime invention and adventure. But here, while the contents of the edifice are not superabundant, they are, according to general confession, of pre-eminent mark and value. I am including now British exhibitors of specimens of ship telegraphy, chronometers, fishery miscellanea, and life boat and life-saving-at-sea contrivances. They are, all told, under these heads, from the United Kingdom and the British Islands, sixty-four in number, sharing thus in a total of 405 illustrations."

"In the leading group, that of naval models, Mr. E. A. Allen, of Westminster, competed with Mr. John Cockerill, who, although he hails from Belgium, is surely Britannic. Mr. Stephen Bishop has a beautiful miniature of a double or twin-screw steamer; Mr. Burnelle, of Glasgow, an assortment of suggestive plans; and Messrs. Bornehouse and Dixon, of Cleveland, a group of steamers on an infant scale, admirable in design and finish. Among those who are conspicuous in this department I may enumerate the Messrs. Fawcett, of Shields; Forest and Bar, of Glasgow; Henderson, Coalbourne, and Co., of Rotherham, Scotland; J. Kayll, of Sunderland; James Laing and Evan Leigh, of Manchester; H. Lumley, of Leadenhall-street, London; George Myers, of Rotherham; and William Hughes, who enters into the fishing-boat competition. The Society of Ocean Fisheries is represented by a steam fishing-boat to be launched on the still-vexed waters of Arcachon. The London Engineering and Ship-Building Company have a series of noble models—one of a competitive character, supplied some years ago to the British Government, of a vessel ranging under 4000 tons; one for an iron-clad frigate, deposited last July; three of passenger, troop, and cattle steamers; one of a sailing-ship possessing first-rate sealing qualities; and one of the armour-plated vessel the Resistance, completed for the Admiralty a few months ago. Perhaps, however, no British firm is more prominent than that of Napier and Sons, Glasgow. They exhibit the models of their splendid river-boats, one for England, the other for India—for the Thames, the other for the Indus—the Queen of the Orwell and the Macleod; of the screw steam whale-boat Viking, carrying her lines, tank, &c., at the bow; the yacht Vaynor, of the Royal squadron; the Calcutta sailors Roslyn Castle and Pembroke Castle; and, indeed, an armada. These, it will be remembered, were the architects of our Black Prince and Hector, of the Danish Rolf Krake, of the Ottoman Abdul Aziz and Orkhan, of the Dutch Buffel and Tyger, of those world-famous liners the Scotia and the China; and it may be said justly that they are perfect masters of the ship-building art, and that the vessels turned forth from their yards are, as the French Imperial organ says, combinations, in a marvellous degree, of the apparently conflicting qualities of 'solidity, symmetry, beauty, commodiousness, and elegance.' If there are jurors here I wonder what their awards in this class will be; because, undoubtedly, there can be no rivalry of a practical character, with the English makers, except on the part of two distinct companies—the General Transatlantic and the Mediterranean. Messrs. Palmer and Co., of Jarrow, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, contribute six models of vessels, now in course of construction by them, which were not ready for the Paris Exhibition of last year: a yacht, building for Lord Vane, two screw-steamer for the Liverpool and Great Western Company, the mail-steamer Brindisi, and the Xantha, a yacht ordered by Lord Alfred Paget. They have also a model of 'a ten-gun battery on a new principle.' Mr. Joseph Ritchie, of Leadenhall-street; the Messrs. Robinson and Co., of Cork; the Messrs. Wade, Walker, and Nagon, Wishart; and Winslow, of England and Scotland, seem to present no particular novelties; but there is a class in which the English exhibitors surpass competition. It is headed by the Universal Paint Company of Trinity-place, Charing-cross. Copper bottoms, as is well known, have a tendency to dissolve, gradually, in salt water; but they remain, during the process, unctuous and smooth, so that crustacea and marine weeds do not cling to them, impeding their progress. Iron hulls, on the contrary, unless specifically treated, are, by degrees, roughened and encumbered so materially as to check their advance, besides quickening their decay. The Paint Company exhibit, as a corrective, an anti-galvanic composition on a vegetable base which, in all necessary respects, gives to the iron the properties of a copper surface. The discovery is claimed, in fact, of a new gum, possessing at once the attributes of gutta-percha and of copal, unassimilable by acids or alkalies, and insoluble in either salt water or fresh. This dry paint, applied in all colours, is said to acquire great solidity while at the same time remaining elastic; but in a simple form, applied to the submerged parts of the hull, it dries immediately, and may without risk be sunk in a few hours. The experiments promised with it here are likely to be interesting. Next, I would refer to the Peacock and Buchanan composition, of a similar kind, invaluable for ships' bottoms, not less than for their cabins, balustrades, gangways, bulwarks, and boats. It is hermetically packed, and will keep sound for ten or twenty years, and is shown at Havre in fifteen various colours—three tints of green, two of rose, one of sky-blue, one of chocolate, a 'carried red,' and so on—the effects being very admirable, and the processes easy and cheap. Made without oil or turpentine, it is scarcely inflammable; it can be used by anyone; is always ready, and resists, without blister or crack, the most violent heat of the tropics. There can be no doubt that this praise is due to the invention of the Messrs. Peacock and Buchanan, of Southampton. Their testimonials date from vessels in the British Navy, and merchantmen in all parts of the world, in addition to colonists who have painted, from their useful kegs, without apprenticeship, the verandahs, window-sills, gates, and palisades of their own dwellings.

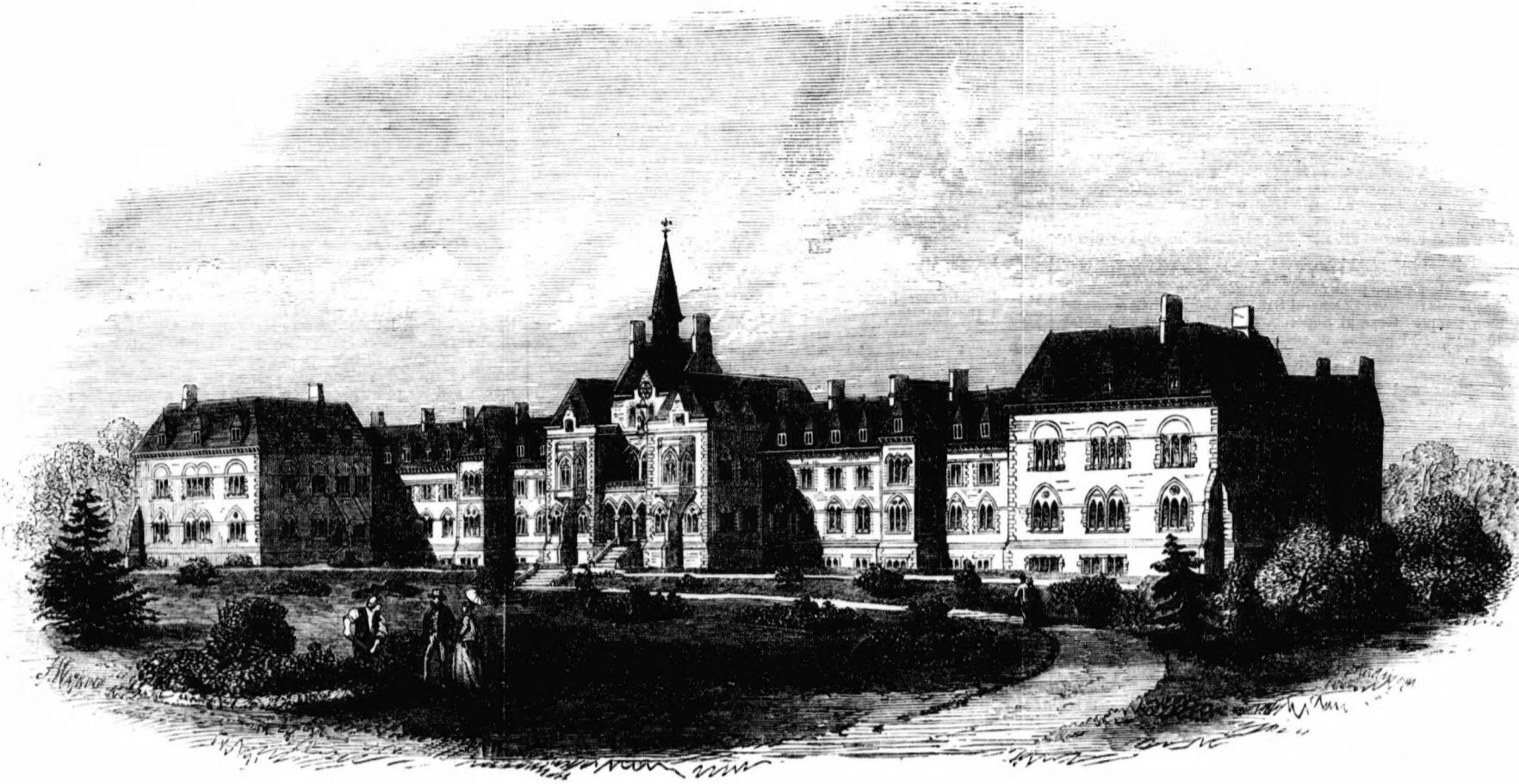
"In new methods of propulsion we display only one idea, due to Mr. Benjamin Colvin, 'a toiler of the sea,' who inhabits the St. Helena of M. Victor Hugo, or, plainly speaking, Waterloo-street, St. Helier's, in the island of Jersey. The 'Havrais' themselves are, of course, 'strong' in masts, sails, and general fittings; but we

have Mr. John Fay's (of Southampton) patent yacht pulleys; Mr. Lumley's patent rudders, which are rising into renown in every navy of Europe; Shuttleworth's surprising models, and, of equal

value, Skinner's vertical steering apparatus, which, for its combination of perfect simplicity with complete power, is a marvel. The model exhibited here seems a toy; yet it is exactly one quarter the size of an apparatus suited for vessels of from 800 to 1500 tons. The amount of leverage it secures is extraordinary. The rudder may be brought round in any sea with the utmost facility; may be held a fixture in any position by a slight pressure of the wheel; has not the rigidity which, when struck by a heavy roll, might cause its head to be twisted; can, in a vessel of 1000 tons, no matter what the weather, be controlled by a single man; requires no blocks, chains, or tackle; requires no casing, covering, or staging, although the internal mechanism is thoroughly protected, and, in a large ship, occupies a space of not more than 2½ ft. square. The Trinity House and the Messrs. Napier are good authorities upon these subjects, and they commend the invention most highly. Indeed, I have never seen any arrangement more practical or heard of one more warmly eulogised. It is employed on board her Majesty's steamers Industry and Supply, two ironclads of the Dutch navy, and the vessels of the General Steam Navigation Company. While upon this topic, let me signalise Mr. John Gisborne's patent mechanical ship telegraph system, which is in full working order here. It is a double tell-tale telegraph, between the officer on the bridge of the steamer and the men at the helm and in the engine-room; and the principle, I should add, is also available for railway and mining signals. The officer on duty first sounds, by electricity, a gong; then gives his orders, then receives replies, instantly registered on his dials. He cannot be deceived. Every movement from the rudder-head reports itself to the person in command, who thus becomes responsible, in an unlimited degree, for the guidance of the steamer. His directions are positively indicated, and he as positively knows, in a moment, whether they have been carried out or not. Hornsey's cabin and machine-room telegraph should also be mentioned. Many a story of disaster commands such an improvement to our notice. Traversing the same gallery, which is full of interest, I reach a classified example of the Messrs. Ritchie's patent insulated bolts of iron, which have these advantages over those of copper, or of yellow metal, for attaching wooden planks to iron frames—they are stronger, do not waste the iron of the ship by galvanic action, and are themselves protected against this corroding process, to which, otherwise, they would, of course, be liable, by an impervious, and, so far as the destructive forces of water are concerned, imperishable sheathing of ebonite. The manufacturers and exhibitors are the Indian Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Company, Silvertown, London. These specimens of British industry, while they fill no ostentatious space, and while, to some extent, they illustrate no absolute novelties, are being keenly examined by the solid judges who, in this watery Babel, can tell you what are the fashions of navigation everywhere between the two poles. 'I saw one like it in China,' said, this morning, a man who, although English, had allowed the sun to blacken him out of recognition, 'and one in Pernambuco, and one off the Greenland coast.' It is ridiculous, then, on the part of the Parisian newspapers, to rave, as they affect to do, the Havre exhibition, even if considered as only a maritime exhibition, with that of Arcachon the year before last. At Arcachon there were fishing-craft, sails, oars, nets, artificial oyster-beds, and little more. In the water-side annexes at the French capital in 1867 there was nothing to be compared with the trophies here, except the engines for the ironclads of the Imperial navy and the English armour-plated models. This exhibition, again, is infinitely more characteristic and less made up of fanciful gimmericks, such as intrude themselves so often wherever there is room for a glass ship in a glass case. The aim is to be marine. Therefore you have the endless cordages to fly a light sail, or hold up a hundred feet of shrouds, of the Messrs. Thomas, of Liverpool and Manchester; and the Messrs. Reed, Louche, and Co., of London; and the Titanic chains and cables of Mr. Thomas P. Jones, of Liverpool and Dudley. I mention these, but more will have to be named. The reason is, that never was an exhibition so bungled. The compilers of the catalogue did not know their duty, and are already correcting it for innumerable blunders, which tempts me to ask, Will Frenchmen ever learn how to spell English? When will they leave off informing their contemporaries that 'Frederick' in England is the name of a girl, that Buckingham Palace is a 'biting'; and that the equivalent of the verb 'pause' is the verb 'to boggle'? When you shall have seen this catalogue you will appreciate my rancour. The Board of Trade have contributed a model medicine-chest for the use of the commercial marine; the Messrs. Dun, of Glasgow; Robert Murray, of Kinnaird, Dingwall (I am not aware if these be barbarous distortions, but hope to be corrected if misled); and the Messrs. Alex., of London, have done the same; and it appears to be agreed that, for neatness and compactness, they could hardly be improved upon. The essentials of a medicine-chest, for travel, by sea or land are—that it should be lucidly arranged; that its contents, while comprehensive, should occupy the least possible room, and that they should be capable of distribution, upon urgent necessity, as rapidly as the hand of an experienced practitioner can move. It must be added that for long voyages, through changes of climate, the mere cabinet-work becomes important. I follow a series of miscellanies; the Messrs. Bethell's, of King William-street, specimens of wood preserved by their preparations from corrosion in water and dry rot on land; the Brothers Macdougall, of Arthur-street West, and Manchester, 'Anti-Fouling and Anti-Corrosive Composition,' for iron, copper, and wooden ships, piers, and breakwaters, with their paints drying instantly, not brittle, and remaining for years elastic; and particularly their carbolic marine soap, of which I have heard owners and masters speak enthusiastically as being free from poison, and yet annihilating to vermin, of great cleansing power, and effectually disinfecting. It is likely to extend its market here, where a certain sort of maritime quackery had had its way too long. It is astonishing, indeed, to note going over old ships, even under the regulations of paternal governments, to what shifts the mariner in his floating and wandering home is reduced. And yet it would seem, in this building at least, that half the world was engaged in ministering to his wants. The ark of our times ought surely to be comfortable and safe—what with Burnet's oil and water tanks, Hawk and Crawshay's formidable inventory of anchors, cables, buoys, boilers, moorings, pumping engines, bars, bolts, and angles; Mr. Lumley's rudder, which has overwhelmingly distanced M. Lepoutais, in the judgment of even French critics; Mr. Martin's self-canting Newcastle anchor, and Mr. May's (of Bath) new towing apparatus. Yet the annals of wreck are dark and dreadful as ever. Is it because these inventions are not valued at their proper worth? Is it that a miserly parsimony obstructs their use? Or is it that illiterate traditions stand between them and the classes for whose benefit they have been projected? I think this Havre exhibition, with its anecdotes and illustrations, may throw some light upon that point. In the fourth class, of the maritime section, Messrs. Emerson, Walker, and Co. are to have a share of their patent windlasses, to be governed by hand or steam, and their capstans, which, with extreme simplicity of construction, offer a ready mode of obtaining even a triple purchase, and can work several sizes of cables—a facility not often found in a mechanism of the kind. It is superfluous, I imagine, to say that the Messrs. M. Gregor, of Glasgow and Greenock, have 'come down' upon this Liverpool of Normandy with their compasses, binnacles, and other nautical instruments. Who would, if not they? And where are their manufacturers not known, and known to be of eminent quality? The navigation companies which employ them are, to use a phrase of classic flavour, too numerous to be described.'

HAVRE.

THE busiest seaport town in France has begun to make itself historical. Hitherto Havre has had no particular history, and even its public buildings derive little interest from their connection with any important event.



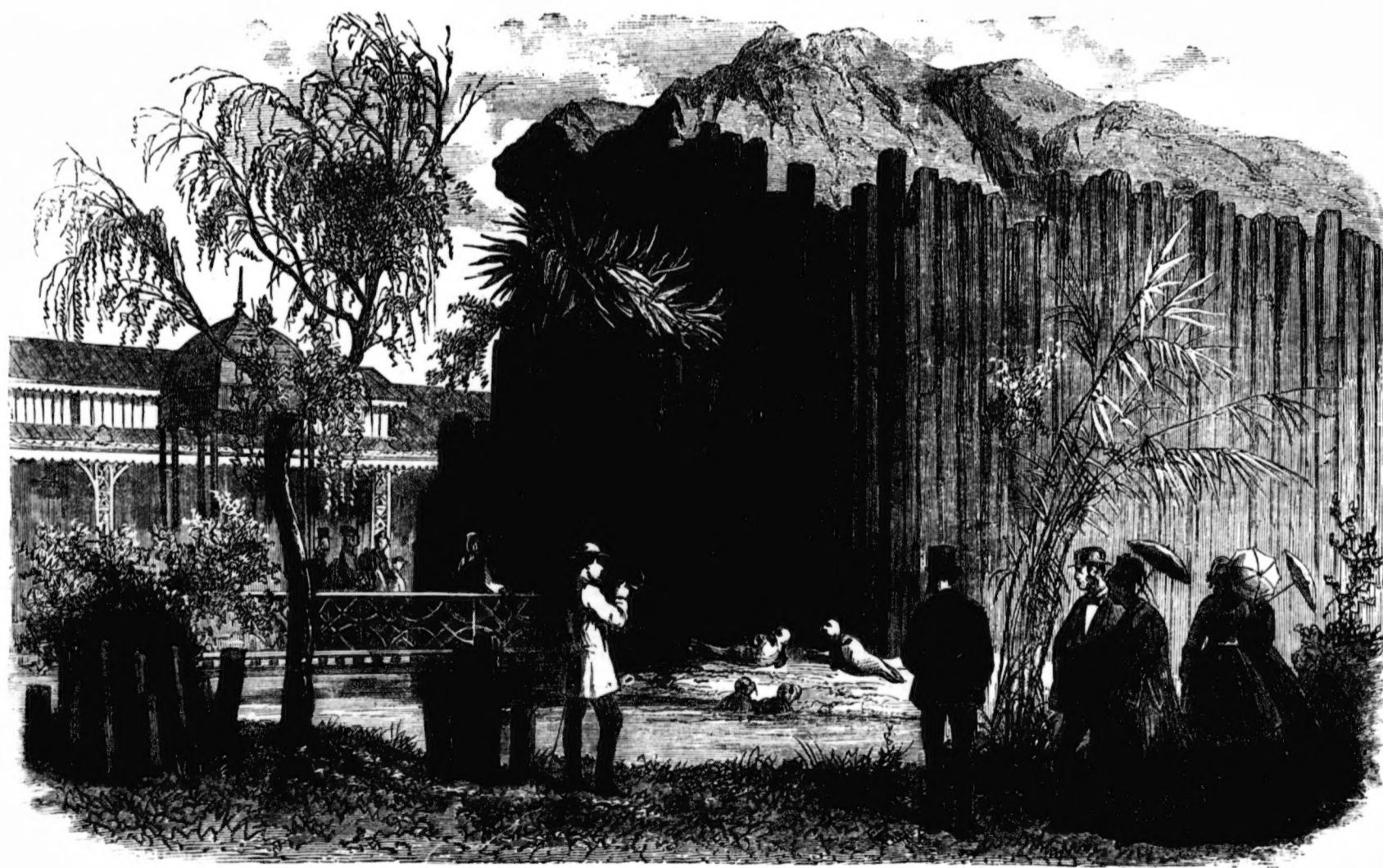
THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, LANCASTER.

Up to the time of Louis XII., Le Havre was a mere fishing-town, having a small chapel thatched with straw and dedicated to Notre Dame de Grace. Louis himself began to lay the foundation for the future importance of the place. Francis I. carried on the work of building fortifications and surrounding it with walls; and Cardinal Richelieu added to those works a citadel, which in modern times became a barrack for the garrison. Louis XVI. and Napoleon both took a turn at the town and it grew under their hands. It was damaged considerably in 1759, when the preparations made there for a descent upon England drew upon it a severe bombardment from the English squadron, under the famous Admiral Rodney; but its subsequent career has been peaceful and prosperous, and it is now consummating its true history by an international exhibition, which can scarcely fail to augment its well-earned reputation.

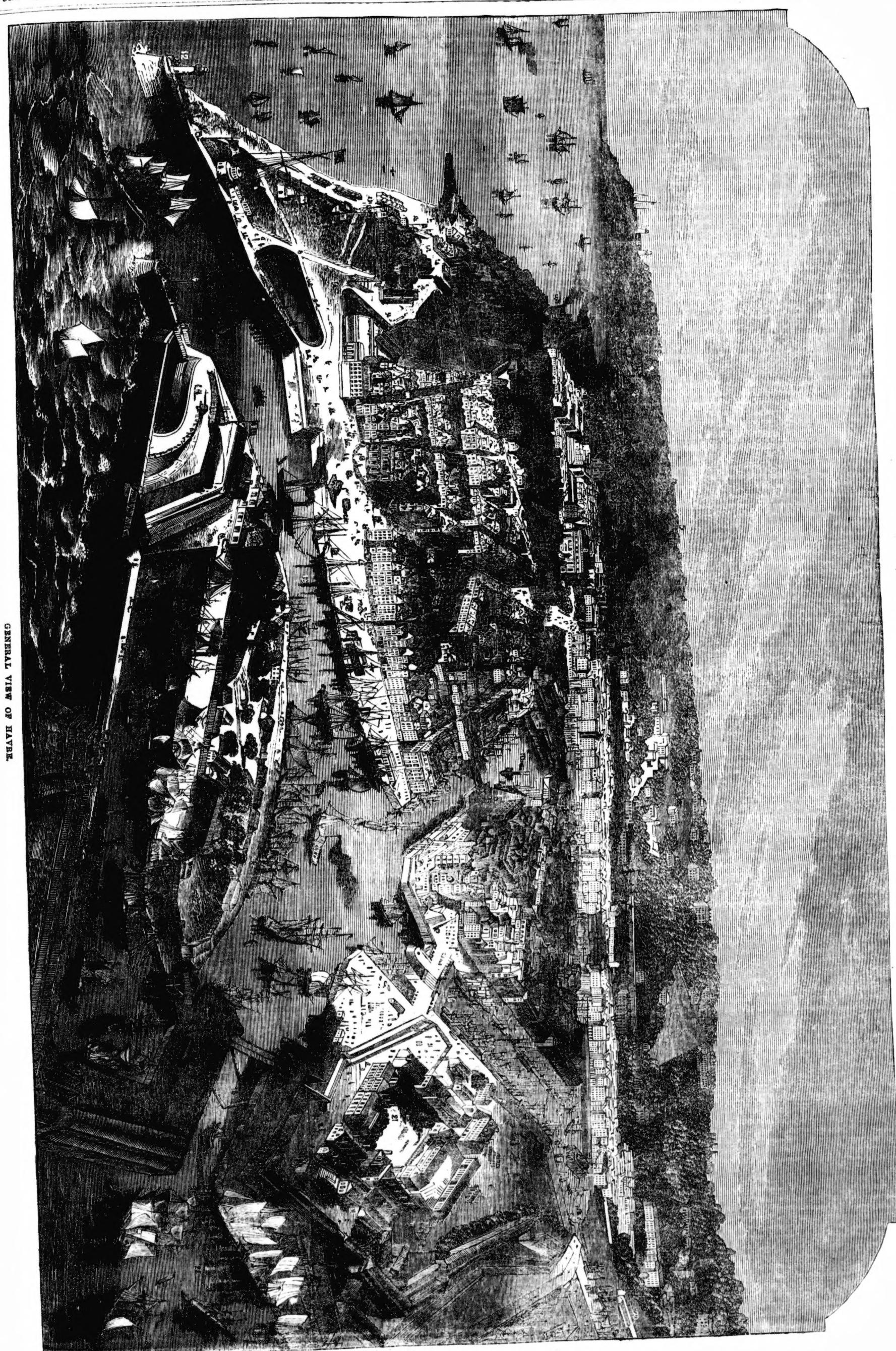
There are few really fine buildings in Havre, and yet there is something imposing in the general aspect of the town. It is true that visitors who knew it a dozen years ago will miss the pretty picturesque heights of the fortifications, for the works of Richelieu and of Francis, as well as those of their successors in the art of defence, have been destroyed and superseded by new streets and enlarged boundaries. There are now, therefore, no historical monuments in this pleasant town, the thoroughfares of which lie in rectangular form, grouped around the great basins and docks for which the place is famous. These basins communicate by lock-gates, and are entered from the outer basin or Avant Porte; the quays which edge the larger of the six docks being lined with vessels of large tonnage and blocked with casks, and bales of sugar, cotton, and all the merchandise which makes Havre the Liverpool of France. The principal street—and it is a handsome one—is the

Rue de Paris, extending, through the Place Louis XVI., from the Hôtel de Ville and the Place Napoléon III., to the Grand Quai near the entrance of the port, constructed on the site of the old tower of Francis I., whence the maritime folk used to look far out to sea. This, with the old ramparts, was removed in 1856; for the commerce of the busy town and the increase of its population made an extension of its borders indispensable, and now Havre, with its suburbs of Ingouville and Graville, contains above 75,000 inhabitants. New fortifications are in progress, however, and some account of their construction appeared in our columns last year. But fortifications are buildings of slow growth; and, happily, the prosperity of Havre increases faster than her warlike propensities or even her necessities for defence. It is naturally a great commercial town, for vessels can leave that fine harbour during nearly four hours in each tide, when the waters of the Seine flow into it. At low water the Avant Porte is dry; but from this tidal harbour the six floating docks are reached—the Bassin de la Barre, on the north, out of which open the Bassin du Commerce and Bassin Vauban; while on the south are the Bassin de la Florida and the Bassin de l'Eure, the largest dock of the series, intended to accommodate the great Atlantic steamers. This basin, where the splendid liners of the American trade lie alongside, communicates with the Dock Entrepôt, surrounded with bonded warehouses. There is no dry dock at Havre, so that vessels are either hove down or taken to a floating dock for repairs. Havre is noted for its shipbuilding, and not without reason, for splendid vessels are launched there; but the shipyards are no more than an open space on the sea beach, outside the fortifications, and separated from them by wooden piles and palings. Perhaps the most extensive factory in the town are the

steam-engine works of Messrs. Mazelin, which are, in fact, the largest engine manufactory in France. The public squares and boulevards of Havre are very handsome, the principal of them being the Place Louis XVI., facing the Basin of Commerce, and having the theatre in the centre. The Bourse is held in this fine square, and it is ornamented with several brilliant cafés. Further north is the Place Napoléon III., containing the Hôtel de Ville, a very handsome edifice; the centre of the square being occupied by a public garden. Of the great promenades the Cours Napoléon extends from Bassin Vauban to the suburb of Graville. At its south-west end, where the railway station stands, we come to the commencement of the Boulevard Imperial—a noble avenue extending by the Place Napoléon to the sea shore. It is joined at its western extremity by the Boulevard Francis I., which, running parallel to the coast, leads to the extremity of the Avant Porte and the Jeté du Nord, the grand promenade, and certainly the most amusing part of Havre at the time of high water. Among public buildings may be mentioned the English Chapel in the Rue d'Orléans, where Divine service is performed twice on Sundays; the museum, a fine building containing pictures by Troyon Yvon and Conture, and a collection of fossil fish and reptiles dug from the estuary of the Seine. The public library stands on the quay at the end of the Rue de la Paris, near the old Hôtel de Ville, and at the other end of the rue is the new Hôtel de Ville, a magnificent edifice, with a pretty garden in front. Bronze statues of Bernardin de St. Pierre and Casimir Delavigne, both natives of Havre, embellish the entrance of the museum. At a little distance from the Hôtel de Ville stands the Prefecture, built on the site of the old ramparts.



THE HAVRE MARITIME EXPOSITION: THE AQUARIUM.



INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 336.

UNDER-SECRETARY ADDERLEY'S ATTACK UPON BRIGHT.

On Thursday night last week there was a capital set to—indeed, more than one—on the subject of the Boundary Bill. Mr. Hibbert opened, as the lawyers say; but he, as he always is, was mild and meek as a lamb. It was Mr. Adderley, our somewhat irascible Under Colonial Secretary, who first showed fight; and of all men in the world the man whom he picked out to attack was Mr. Bright. The question immediately at issue was, whether the urban population beyond the present boundaries of the Parliamentary borough of Birmingham should be added to that borough, in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission, or continue outside the borough, as they are now. If they continue as they are, they will, to the number of many thousands, have votes for North Warwickshire. But if the Royal Commission's recommendation were to be adopted, they would be voters for Birmingham. Now, Mr. Adderley is a large landed proprietor in North Warwickshire; and as these thousands of urban voters are, it is presumed, most of them Liberals, he is naturally enough alarmed lest Toryism in North Warwickshire, which has been in the ascendant for thirty years, should be dethroned. Hence his anger; and we cannot be surprised that Mr. Adderley should be angry. There is certainly cause, for alarm, if not anger, for at the last election, in 1865, the numbers stood thus—Newdegate, 4159; Davenport Bromley, 2873; Muntz (Liberal), 2408. Thus Muntz was 465 below Bromley. This was a large majority for Bromley; but the number of county voters in the suburbs of Birmingham, we hear, will be very large, and it is not improbable—very probable, men say—that they will wrench one seat from the Tories. But though it was natural for Mr. Adderley to be angry, it was not wise of him to show his anger; and especially was it foolish of him to attack Mr. Bright. It was indeed presumptuous in such a weakling as he is to meddle with so powerful and practised an athlete. As we listened to his speech we trembled for him, and wished that we could have been behind him to pull his coat tails and whisper in his ear the counsel which Celia gave to Orlando, "You have seen proof of this man's strength; if you saw yourself with your eyes, or knew yourself with your judgment, the fear of your adventure would counsel you to a more equal enterprise. We pray you for your own sake to embrace your own safety and give over this attempt." But Mr. Adderley had no friend to counsel moderation. Immediately behind him sat the Prime Minister; but he was silent and motionless.

DISRAELI AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

It has been remarked that Disraeli's demeanour towards his colleagues has changed very much since he came into office. When he led the Opposition, he used to pat and flatter them, and sometimes was almost obsequious; and when any of them were attacked, he was always ready to rush to their aid. But all this, it seems to us, has passed away. He takes little notice of his colleagues except Lord Stanley and Earl Mayo, and only on emergency does he consort with them; all the others he appears to hold at a distance. It will be remembered that last year he on several occasions allowed them, one after another, to use arguments which he must have known he should have to disavow, and take up positions which he must have made up his mind to evacuate. This he has not done this year, but he has certainly treated his colleagues with cynical indifference. If they get into difficulty, they have to find their way out without his aid. In short, his attitude towards them has, to the onlooker, appeared to be that of a master of incompetent servants rather than simply the first amongst equals—as he really is, according to constitutional rule and etiquette; and when the Under Colonial Secretary was foolishly rushing into collision with Bright, so far from Disraeli thinking of advising Adderley to be cautious, he would, with cynical humour, rather rejoice to see his incompetent colleague rashly tempting punishment. Mr. Bright and Mr. Disraeli are just now much farther from each other than they were. They used to be very chivalrous to each other; but we suspect that the Prime Minister has far more respect for Bright than he has for Adderley. Truth is, Disraeli idolises intellectual power, even in an enemy; and despises weakness, even in a friend.

BRIGHT'S REPLY.

Mr. Bright of course had to reply to Adderley; and when he rose we all thought that the Under Secretary for the Colonies was going to catch it. And he did catch it; but not in the way which we expected. He got no heavy blows, nor even sarcastic thrusts. His punishment was the indifference, almost amounting to contempt, which his antagonist manifested—a punishment much more hard to bear than blows.

OSBORNE'S FLING AT LORD GALWAY.

Mr. Bernal Osborne was in fine feather the same night—joyous, witty, or, at least, audacious. Audacity, you know, readers, often passes for wit; occasionally, though, Mr. Osborne was witty—when, for instance, he described Rochdale borough as circular, complete and round, *like its hon. member*; the hon. member being Mr. Thomas Bailey-Potter, whom complete and round accurately describes. This sally, of course, called forth a roar of laughter, and nobody laughed more heartily than Mr. Potter himself. Subsequently Mr. Osborne fell foul of Lord Galway; but then he met his match, and got a Roland for his Oliver. Mr. Osborne was describing Wareham, when Lord Galway cried, "Divide!" Whereupon Mr. Osborne, thus interrupted, turned upon his Lordship, or rather his Lordship's borough—East Retford—and denounced it as the grossest job that ever was perpetrated. "It is a county, not a borough," shouted Mr. Osborne, "and though his Lordship sits as a borough member, he listens and votes as a county member." Now, to understand this, our readers must know the history of East Retford. East Retford, then, was formerly a small borough, and a very corrupt place; so corrupt that, in 1829, Parliament had to try and pass sentence on it. But it was not condemned to extinction, as Sudbury, St. Albans, and other corrupt boroughs have been since; but was, instead, enlarged. It stands in the Hundred of Bassetlaw, and it was decreed that all the freeholders of the hundred should vote for the borough. This change it was that Mr. Bernal Osborne characterised as a gross job, which no doubt it was; but, as it happened thirty-nine years ago, was it worth while to exhume it to fling it at the head of a noble Lord who certainly had nothing to do with the perpetration of it—was, indeed, only a youth then? But this is quite in Mr. Osborne's style. His audacity is at times reckless.

RETRAIT NOT COURTEOUS.

But, as we have said, he got a Roland for his Oliver, for when Osborne sat down Lord Galway rose and quietly opened thus—"If I wanted a third member for East Retford, I certainly should not select a buffoon." Yes, buffoon, Mr. Osborne, that was the word. How do you like it? There were loud cries of "Order, order!" when this word dropped from the lips of the noble Lord; and no doubt, by all rules, this word was disorderly, and Mr. Speaker would have been justified if he had promptly risen and demanded its withdrawal. But Mr. Osborne made no complaint—thought it, no doubt, wise to hold his peace—and so Mr. Speaker kept his seat, and in so doing he was prudent. If he had called attention to this unparliamentary word, and demanded its retraction, he might have fanned a spark into a flame; which spark, without fanning, quickly disappeared. This, though, was a hard word, and all the more stinging because there is some truth in it. We should not designate Mr. Osborne as a buffoon, nor would Lord Galway deliberately do it. The farthest we should go in this direction would be to call Mr. Osborne our primo buffo, or first comic actor, in the Parliamentary opera. But, though the word is strong, and may have wounded Mr. Osborne at the time, the wound would soon heal, for Mr. Osborne is not thinskinned. He can administer punishment with vigour, and receive it without flinching; and it would not have surprised us if we had seen him and the noble Lord walking out of the House arm-in-arm, laughing over their rencontre.

HOW THE LIBERAL WHIPS KEPT THE HOUSE.

About 8.30 on Friday, June 12, there were just three members on the Conservative benches, and on the opposite side eighteen. This

was the state of the House at the hour: twenty-two members present, including the Speaker. Strangers looking down from the gallery naturally expected every minute to see the House counted out. And for a time it was certainly in peril. Clearly, the Government did not want the House to be kept. The long rows of empty benches on the right of the Speaker showed us that Ministers would have been glad to see the House dismissed. There was no Government business of importance on the paper, and there was upon the paper business which the Government wished to avoid. There was Gladstone's Irish Church Bill; but there was another measure that it was still more desirable to get rid of than the Church Bill—to wit, Mr. Monk's bill to give votes to revenue officers. Gladstone's bill is now, in the Commons, unassailable; but if that other bill, so repugnant to the Government, could but have been thrown over, the Ministers would have been pleased. But the Government whips could not get the House counted out. Mr. Glyn and his lieutenant, Mr. Adams, watched too closely. True, in the House itself matters looked rather "fishy;" but then there was a reserve of some thirty men behind in the dining-room and smoking, and this reserve was closely watched and the roll called every half hour or so, lest it should dwindle away, as reserves are apt to do if not watched. The time of danger is from eight to half-past nine. At the latter hour those who have gone to dinner begin to dribble back, and then the danger is over, and the sentinels get relieved and may themselves go and dine. The House, then, was kept; but that it was not counted out was entirely owing to the vigilance of Mr. Glyn and his lieutenant, for there was no attraction inside. On the contrary, there was the dreariest of talk—talk about the ventilation of mines; a long yarn by Mr. Ayrton, in his most diffusive style, upon the laws affecting periodical publications, &c.; and all to little or no purpose, for no question could be put from the chair. Indeed, no motion could be made upon these subjects, for a reason which it may be well for our readers to understand.

WHY MR. CANDLISH COULD NOT GET A STATUE OF CROMWELL.

The motion before the House was, that Mr. Speaker do leave the chair, that the House might resolve itself into Committee of Supply. When this motion was made, Mr. Corrane, the member for East Suffolk, moved an amendment, in this form—to wit, "That all the words after 'that' be left out, in order to insert a motion for a Committee to consider the incidence and principle of local rating." Mr. Corrane thinks that the rates fall too heavily upon farmers, and he would, to relieve these poor farmers, have personal property assessed to the relief of the poor, &c.—a local property tax, in fact. Don't you wish you may get it, Mr. Corrane! However, this was the motion; and, instead of withdrawing this bucolic motion, he insisted upon having it formally put. It was negatived, of course—that is, the House determined that the words after "that" should not be left out. Well, the effect of this was that the House having decided that the words should not be left out, nobody could again move that they should; and consequently no other amendments could be proposed. Members could talk about anything, as the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair was still before the House; but they could not move amendments. Notably, Mr. Candlish could not move his amendment "That Cromwell do have a statue;" and there were other amendments on the paper which were thus shunted—to use a word which has got to be common here, and will, perhaps, in time, be recognised and labelled as the synonym of shoddy aside. No, Mr. Candlish could not propose his motion; and, as we learn, will not renew it this Session. Cromwell, therefore, for another year will not appear in our national pantheon—if that matters. We have come to think it does not matter. Carlyle, when asked his opinion upon this subject, replied, "Statue of Cromwell amongst our Sovereigns! Would he like it?" And he might have added, "I have raised a monument more durable than brass."

BRIGHT'S SPEECH ON NOVA SCOTIA.

On Tuesday the House met at two, suspended its sitting at seven, and resumed at nine. "We shall have a count-out at nine," said many of the members, as they left at seven; "there is nothing on the paper but the Nova Scotia business, and nobody cares about that." Perhaps not, said we; but one John Bright is to introduce the subject, and be sure you will have no count-out. Here, as elsewhere, it is often the actor and not the play that draws. And our prophecy was fulfilled; for, instead of a count-out, Mr. Bright, soon after he rose, had an audience of 150 members. Mr. Bright's speech was in what our newspaper critics call his later and moderate style. We do not, though, believe that Bright has deliberately changed his style. The truth is that he, as he always did, suits his style to his subject. Had he to attack a grievous and flagrant wrong, he would be as fierce as ever. Space fails us, or we should like to say something about this calm, statesman-like speech. All we can do is just to pick out an epigrammatic description of Government action well worthy to be remembered:—"Government does, in such cases as this, nothing; and continues to do nothing, until, at last, nothing can be done."

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The South-Eastern, London, Chatham, and Dover, and London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Companies Bill was opposed, on the order for its second reading, by the Marquis of CLANRICARDE; but, after some discussion, it was allowed to pass the stage with the understanding that it should go to a Select Committee and the obnoxious clauses be struck out.

The Marquis of TOWNSHEND moved an address for a Royal Commission to inquire into the operation of the poor law, to which the Earl of DEVON objected that sufficient grounds did not exist for the motion, that full inquiry had been recently made by the other House, and that the question was under the consideration of the Poor Law Board. He did not shrink, however, from investigation into any special abuses which the noble Marquis might bring under his notice. The motion was therefore withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Colonel B. KNOX inquired whether the Government were of opinion that the Act of Indemnity passed by the Legislature of Jamaica and confirmed by order in council, was a protection to ex-Governor Eyre for all acts done under martial law during the Jamaican rebellion; and if not, whether they would bring in a bill to protect Mr. Eyre from further prosecution.

Mr. DISRAELI replied that, as the highest legal authorities had declined to give an opinion on the extent of the Act of Indemnity, it would be presumptuous on the part of Ministers to pretend to do so, and that they had no intention to introduce any bill of the sort referred to.

Colonel KNOX then asked if the Premier was aware that the late Government took the opinion of their law officers.

Mr. DISRAELI answered, amidst laughter, that when he spoke of the highest legal authorities he did not refer to the law officers of the late Government.

LOCAL TAXATION.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply.

Mr. CORRANCE raised the question of local taxation, the exemption of various interests from liability to the poor and other rates, and the consequent unequal and unjust pressure upon the owners of land; and asked the House to grant him a Committee to inquire into the subject.

Sir M. BEACH met the motion, on behalf of the Government, with the admission that there were circumstances connected with the present system of local rating that required the consideration of the House, but at this late period of the Session he thought the appointment of a Committee would be attended with no useful result.

After a short discussion, the motion was allowed by its proposer to be negatived without putting the House to the trouble of dividing.

INSPECTION OF MINES.

Mr. H. BRUCE directed attention to the recommendations of the Select Committee of 1867 on mines, and urged the necessity of acting upon the Committee's report, and inquired whether the Government contemplated taking any steps with that object in view.

Mr. Secretary HARDY, who declined repeating what he had said on a former evening, intimated that the subject was under the consideration of the Government, and that nothing but the state of public business had prevented him from introducing a measure respecting it.

Mr. Greene, Mr. Bagnall, Mr. Leatham, and Mr. Vivian concurred in the

necessity of a more efficient inspection being established, with a view to the prevention of accidents, and the matter dropped.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord STANHOPE raised a discussion in reference to the public schools. His object was to have an inquiry into the course of education at these institutions. The bill now before Parliament he approves of; but it only deals with the government of the schools. He is anxious to have less Greek and Latin in the course of study, and more of mathematics and other subjects.

Lord CLARENDON and several other Peers opposed any further inquiry at present, and the matter dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COURSE OF BUSINESS.

Mr. DISRAELI, with a view to promoting the dispatch of business, then moved that on Tuesday, July 7, and every succeeding Tuesday during the remainder of the Session, orders of the day should have precedence of motions, reserving to Ministers the right of placing Government orders at the head of the list. His primary object was to carry the three supplementary Reform Bills. Of these the Boundary Bill and the Scotch Reform Bill might be regarded as virtually settled; and as soon as the Irish bill was in the same position he should be able to take a review of the state of business. Under these circumstances, he would defer saying anything on the subject of the Corrupt Practices Bill, or about having recourse to a morning sitting for dealing with it at the present moment.

After some observations by Mr. GLADSTONE, the motion was agreed to.

THE IRISH REFORM BILL.

On the order for committing the Irish Reform Bill,

Mr. SANDFORD condemned the redistribution portion of the measure. Complaining that it did not disfranchise the smallest and most insignificant boroughs, he pronounced the scheme unsatisfactory to all parties, and recommended that the measure should be converted into a simple franchise bill, leaving the question of redistribution to be dealt with in a future Session.

Mr. HENLEY supported this view of the matter, on the ground that in its then shape the bill would provoke much debate, and interpose considerable delay in bringing the Session to a close.

In the course of the short discussion which succeeded, and in which Mr. Bagwell, General Dunne, Mr. C. Fortescue, Mr. Gregory, Sir H. Bruce, Mr. Lawson, Mr. H. Baillie, and other members took part, the redistribution scheme was generally condemned as defective; but after Mr. Disraeli had promised that the arguments advanced against it should receive respectful consideration, and observed that nothing had been urged to render necessary a departure from the course proposed of considering the clauses in Committee, the Speaker left the chair, and the bill was committed.

Having speedily reached the third clause, fixing the borough franchise at a £4 rating, Mr. LAWSON objected that, as the clause was worded, it enfranchised only persons who were rated at "more than £4," and moved an amendment accordingly. The motion was opposed by the Government, and, on a division, was negatived by 188 to 177. Subsequently the three clauses relating to redistribution were postponed. To the clause prohibiting the payment of the expense of conveying voters, Mr. MORRIS moved an amendment excepting the county of the town of Galway, which led to a division, and the adoption of the amendment by 134 to 86. The several boroughs of Carrickfergus, Cork, and Limerick were also admitted as exceptions. Proposals to exempt the city of Cork, Drogobeda, Kilkenny, and Waterford from the operation of the clause were negatived. The remaining clauses of the bill, with the exception of those postponed at an earlier period of the evening, were then agreed to; and the Chairman reported progress, Committee to be resumed, on Thursday, as the first order in lieu of the Electric Telegraphs Bill.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Earl STANHOPE laid upon the table the report of the Select Committee on ecclesiastical titles in Great Britain and Ireland, accompanied by the minutes of evidence.

The Poor Relief Bill was discussed at some length in Committee, and the Salmon Fisheries Bill was read the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS BILL.

The House had a morning sitting, which was wholly occupied with a discussion on the Public Schools Bill. On the motion to go into Committee on the bill Mr. NEATE proposed that the measure should be referred back to the Select Committee for the insertion of clauses giving power to the new governing bodies and the commissioners to be appointed by the bill to deal with the constitution and revenues of Eton and Winchester Colleges. After some discussion Mr. Neate's amendment was set aside, and the clauses were considered in Committee until twenty minutes to seven, when, on the motion of Mr. Walpole, progress was reported.

NOVA SCOTIA AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

At the evening sitting, Mr. BRIGHT called attention to the complaints of the Nova Scotians in reference to the confederation of the British North American colonies, and moved for a commission of inquiry into the complaints. In making this proposal, Mr. Bright reviewed the whole of the circumstances under which the Act of Confederation was passed, and showed that the people of Nova Scotia were as nearly as possible unanimous in their objection to being united to Canada. He argued that an inquiry was urgently called for, and concluded by moving an address to the Crown for the appointment of a Commissioner or Commissioners to proceed to Nova Scotia with a view to their consideration and removal.

Mr. BAXTER having seconded the motion,

Mr. ADDERLEY contended that the allegations set out in the petition of the colony were erroneous and without foundation. If, however, they were true, it would be insane for the House to act upon the recommendations of Mr. Bright, because the just fears of the Nova Scotia population were at this moment being met by a totally different process. So far from Nova Scotia objecting to enter the union, her fusion into the British North American Confederation had been the topic of conversation for fourteen years, and had been originally proposed by the leaders of the two parties in the Assembly. So far as Parliament was concerned, all it had done was to act ministerially in passing a measure that had been drawn up by the provinces themselves.

Mr. AYTOON supported the motion on the ground that the people of Nova Scotia were the best judges of their own affairs, and that widespread dissatisfaction existed in the colony.

Mr. CARDWELL recommended Mr. Bright to withdraw the motion, which he regarded as retrogressive, and calculated to strike at the root of self-government in the colonies. He did not deny the existence of considerable discontent in Nova Scotia, or that, if Parliament could do anything constitutionally to remove it, they were bound to do so. He believed, however, that the discontent complained of would soon pass away, as it had already done in New Brunswick.

The motion was supported by Mr. Gorst and Admiral Erskine, and opposed by Mr. Karslake.

Mr. BRIGHT, in the course of a short reply, described the speech of Mr. Adderley as most injurious, and predicted that it would have a very injurious effect in Nova Scotia, while its tendency in New Brunswick would be to increase the gathering discontent in that colony.

The House then divided upon the motion for sending out a Commission, and Mr. Bright's motion was defeated by a majority of 96.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TURNPike TRUSTS.

tion of the chronically insane and idiots, as he had reason to believe that the introduction of such a provision by that House might involve an infringement of the privileges of the House of Commons.

Lord REDESDALE drew attention to clause 20, which gave the privilege to able-bodied paupers to leave the workhouse on a certain day. He considered, in the first place, that able-bodied paupers had no business in the workhouse at all; but when in he decidedly objected to the cessation of a right to them to insist on leaving the workhouse at certain times if they chose. He hoped the clause would be made more restrictive.

The Earl of DEVON thought that, with the regulations mentioned in it, the clause was a right one.

The House went into Committee, and the clauses of the bill were agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EXTRA PAY TO THE ABYSSINIAN ARMY.

Mr. B. COCHRANE asked the Secretary of State for India if it was the intention of the Government to place the troops who have served in Abyssinia on the same footing as troops serving in India as regards batta, or extra pay.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE said Sir R. Napier had recommended that the army should have extra pay, and the Government had resolved to grant six months' batta.

THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. DISRAELI moved that, unless the House shall otherwise order, whenever the House shall meet at two o'clock, the House will proceed with private business, petitions, motions for unopposed returns, and leave of absence to members, giving notices of motions, questions to Ministers, and such orders of the day as shall have been appointed for the morning sitting. That on such days, if the business be not sooner disposed of, the House will suspend its sitting at seven o'clock, and at ten minutes before seven o'clock, unless the House shall otherwise order, Mr. Speaker shall adjourn the debate on any business then under discussion, or the Chairman shall report progress, as the case may be, and no opposed business shall then be proceeded with. That when such business has not been disposed of at seven o'clock, unless the House shall otherwise order, Mr. Speaker (or the Chairman, in case the House shall be in Committee) do leave the chair, and the House will resume its sitting at nine o'clock, when the orders of the day not disposed of at the morning sitting and any motion which was under discussion at ten minutes to seven o'clock, shall be set down in the order-book after the other orders of the day. That whenever the House shall be in Committee at seven o'clock the Chairman do report progress when the House resumes its sitting.

After some discussion, the proposals of the Premier were agreed to.

THE IRISH REFORM BILL.

The House then went into Committee on this bill. Mr. DISRAELI regretted to say that the redistribution clauses did not find favour with either side of the House. He quite agreed with many of the objections urged by hon. gentlemen a few nights since, and he would, therefore, move that clauses 10, 11, and 12 of the redistribution clauses be withdrawn.

The clauses were accordingly struck out of the bill.

Earl MAYO moved after clause 26 that in certain boroughs the occupiers of lands, the owners of which are now rated, shall be entitled to be registered, if the rate due for the year 1868 has been paid before July.

After considerable discussion, the clause was agreed to.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE moved that the University of Dublin and the Queen's University shall jointly return two members, and a second clause defining the qualification of voters.

After discussion, the Committee divided:—For the clause, 173; against, 183: majority for Government, 10.

A lengthened discussion then ensued, in the course of which some four or five amendments were proposed; but, these all being negatived, the bill ultimately passed through Committee.

NOVA SCOTIA AND THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

The objections raised by Nova Scotia against the union with the other British-American provinces are succinctly stated in a series of resolutions which have been forwarded by Viscount Monck to the Imperial Government; and copies of which, together with other despatches on the same subject, have been published.

The chief complaints of the Nova Scotians are that the confederation was accomplished without the province having been properly consulted, and that the results are likely to prejudice some of its special interests. The Provincial House of Assembly, therefore, agreed to an address to the Crown praying that, so far as regards that province, the Act of Parliament effecting the union may be repealed.

In acknowledging the receipt of these documents the Duke of Buckingham, in despatch to Lord Monck, dated June 4, expressed a hope that the objections which have been raised may admit of removal. His Lordship observes, with regard to the effect of the scheme upon the taxation, trade, and fisheries of the province, that it will be equally the wish of the Canadian Government and of the Parliament of the Dominion to relax or modify any arrangements on those subjects which may prejudice the peculiar interests of Nova Scotia, and of the maritime portion of the Dominion. No doubt can be entertained that the Parliament of the Dominion will be fully alive to both the justice and the expediency of consulting all the various interests of the territory over which its jurisdiction extends. Lord Monck is also reminded that on several occasions Nova Scotia has been the first of the provinces to move the project of confederation. With respect to the objection that before the Act of Union was passed no appeal was made to the people in the provinces, such a course has not been considered necessary in parallel cases, not even when the two Canadas were united, in 1839, although much difference of opinion then existed. It is true that an appeal to the country was proposed in the Assembly of Upper Canada, where there was much close conflict in the debates, but the proposal was rejected by a large majority, and a similar proposal was attended with the same result in the more recent debates on confederation. As to the complaint that the union was not made subject to legislative ratification by the several legislatures, no such course has been followed in the numerous modifications of colonial constitutions, and in the separation and union of various colonies, which have been effected by the Imperial Parliament. But "it does so happen," says the Duke of Buckingham, "that after the present measure had been introduced into the Imperial Parliament, and its terms made public, it was cordially approved of by both Houses of the Legislature in Nova Scotia in their addresses to the Governor at the opening of the Session in 1867." His Grace adds that "the provincial Governments and Legislatures, after the terms had been substantially settled, with the knowledge and approval of all, looked to the Imperial Parliament to accomplish their union. This has been done exactly in the manner requested; the neighbouring province of New Brunswick has entered into the union in reliance on having with it the sister province of Nova Scotia, and vast obligations, political and commercial, have been already contracted on the faith of a measure so long discussed and so solemnly adopted." The Colonial Secretary says it is the belief of her Majesty's Government that the measure will not merely conduce to the strength and welfare of the provinces, but that it is also important to the interests of the whole empire; and his Grace concludes by saying:—"I trust that the Assembly and people of Nova Scotia will not be surprised that the Queen's Government feel that they would not be warranted in advising the reversal of a great measure of state, attended by so many extensive consequences already in operation, and adopted with the previous sanction of every one of the Legislatures concerned, and with the subsequent approval of the Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick."

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY and a sword of the value of 200 gs. were voted to Sir Robert Napier at a meeting of the Court of Common Council on Wednesday.

AN EPIDEMIC has broken out among the cattle in the Banda district of India. Some 900 cattle are already reported to have died in two Pergunnahs. The animals are attacked with a kind of ague and shivering, followed by a diarrhoea, and die within forty-eight hours.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON have paid for rent of Southwark Bridge, during about three years and a half, £18,868; and now pay, for purchase of the bridge, £200,000: making a total of £218,868. The Chamberlain handed cheques to the Controller for the completion of the purchase on Friday last; and, the legal documents being completed, the bridge is now handed over to the Corporation and becomes free for ever for the public use.

THE IRISH GOVERNMENT have determined to release Mr. Pigott, of the *Irishman*. The governor of Richmond Bridewell on Tuesday received authority from the Lords Justices (acting in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant) to release him from custody, on his perfecting the recognisances required by his sentence. This concession amounts to a commutation of punishment by one half. Mr. Pigott was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and has spent exactly six in the bridewell.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.
(In all cases to be paid in advance.)
Stamped Edition, to go free by post.
Three Months, 4s. 4d.; Six Months, 8s. 8d.; Twelve Months, 17s. 4d.
Post Office Orders to be made payable to THOMAS FOX, Strand Branch.
Four Stamps should be sent for Single Copies.
Office: 2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.



SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1868.

PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

We suppose we must be very ungallant, behind the spirit of the age, and all that, for we confess that we cannot see either the wisdom, the justice, or the necessity of passing into law Mr. Lefevre's proposals on the subject of the property of married women. We admit at once that great hardships are sometimes suffered by married women. There are bad husbands, undoubtedly, who illuse their wives, squander their means, and live upon the fruits of their exertions. Against the malpractices of such men the law ought to provide protection, and, to a certain extent, it does do so; but then, unfortunately, there are bad wives—quite as many of them, probably, as there are bad husbands—and protection should be afforded from their misdeeds also. Unprotected husbands are as much objects of pity as unprotected wives. When a man marries, he endows his wife with all his worldly goods, and she may squander these by extravagance in dress (no rare matter), by wasteful and unskillful management (a very common case), or even in besetting drunkenness (a thing not at all uncommon among certain classes), and she may strip his house, pledge his credit, and neglect his children to boot, and he has no remedy. She may even desert him, carrying off his property with her; and when she returns after all is spent, he is bound to receive her again, unless he can prove that she has been guilty of infidelity to her marriage vow meanwhile. Women are not in so bad case as this. In the first place, their property can be protected by an ante-nuptial contract; and, in the second, if deserted by their husbands they can procure a magistrate's protection order, and so place their earnings beyond his reach.

Mr. Lefevre proposes to rectify existing abuses by leaving all the husband's disadvantages intact, and placing the wife and her property, her earnings and her savings, practically beyond his control. Surely, this is carrying matters a little too far. It will set up in each household two co-ordinate authorities, and clashing and confusion will be the inevitable result. Wives may be tempted to neglect their domestic duties in order to carry on separate enterprises for their own behoof; they may be apt, also, to misappropriate their husbands' means in order to create an independent fund of their own. Indeed, as the great bulk of women when they marry have no property whatever of their own—which is almost universally the case with the working classes—it is difficult to see how they can have either earnings or savings, except by neglecting their duties or misapplying the funds intrusted to them for housekeeping purposes.

The supporters of Mr. Lefevre's bill tell us that a law similar to what he proposes exists and works well in the United States. May be so; but there are other laws in the United States affecting the relations of husband and wife about which we hear nothing; and there are, moreover, habits and customs prevalent there which we don't think those who call themselves women's advocates would care to see introduced among us. It would not, we suspect, be palatable even to Mr. Lefevre to see the strong-minded, public-meeting-haunting, speech-making order of female common in America introduced and become rampant here. Besides, divorce is much easier obtained in America, and for much more trifling causes, than in this country. Neglect of duty, misuse of means, even mere incompatibility of temper, warrants the rupture of the marriage tie in the States. Would the hon. member for Reading, and the fair supporters of his project who mustered so numerously and made themselves heard so distinctly in the House the other night, like to see the law of England assimilated to that of America on the point we have mentioned? We suspect not; and yet it must come to that, and, perhaps, something more, if Mr. Lefevre's bill becomes law. Mr. Lefevre's proposal, if adopted, cannot stand by itself. Other changes, both legal and social, must needs follow in its wake. We hear much of the disinclination of young men to marry as it is, and we fear the feeling will be intensified and made even more general still if the threatened social revolution be accomplished. Men will not consent to bind themselves hand and foot in marriage while wives remain practically free and independent in all respects save one. They will deem single blessedness decidedly preferable to the chance of conjugal tyranny and subjection to petticoat government. There will, we fear, be a large increase of the old-maid and old-bachelor elements in society, and a corresponding diminution in the ranks of the Beneditos, if Mr. Shaw Lefevre has his will.

Is that a consummation to be desired? And if not, let us pause ere we embark in a system of general legislation in order to remedy what, at the worst, are only exceptional and partial evils. The great bulk of both husbands and wives, we rejoice to believe, are, in this country, good, honest, industrious people, helps meet for one another; and it

is absurd to disturb their domestic arrangements and upset their relative positions and mutual obligations, in order to meet a comparatively few exceptional cases. If the law requires strengthening, to protect either husband or wife, let it be strengthened. But let each case be judged on its own merits. If a husband be idle, or drunken, or profligate, let the wife obtain protection from him on proof of the facts; and, *vice versa*, let the husband have like relief. But don't let us run the risk of carrying confusion into happy English homes on pretence of guarding against the malpractices of a few profligates. These are our sentiments. They may be unpopular just now; but we think they are just, and will be deemed so by-and-by.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY returned to Windsor Castle on Wednesday morning. The Royal sojourn in the Highlands had extended from May 19.

THE PRINCE OF WALES and the Crown Prince of Denmark were present, on Wednesday, at the Oxford Commemoration, where the Crown Prince received the degree of D.C.L. Among the recipients of the honour was Mr. Whitworth, and the undergraduates, who ministered in their usual force, were passionate in their inquiries as to why it was not conferred upon ex-Governor Eyre, who appeared to be in high favour.

THE EARL OF DERBY has subscribed £500 towards the restoration of Chester Cathedral.

THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER has just given £1000 towards the building of the new wing of St. George's Hospital.

BARON DE ROTHSCHILD of Frankfort has determined to remove his banking establishment from that city to Berlin.

LORD OVERSTONE has accepted the office of President of the Charing-cross Hospital, which became vacant by the death of the Marquis of Salisbury.

LORD AMBERLEY has intimated to the electors of Nottingham that it is not his intention to offer himself again as a candidate for the representation of the borough.

ADMIRAL SIR W. BOWLES, K.C.B., has resigned the presidency of the Royal Naval School, New-cross; and Admiral the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, M.P., has consented to put in nomination.

LADY NAPIER AND HER FAMILY are in London, awaiting the arrival of Sir Robert Napier, who is expected home within the next fortnight. Sir Robert intends to stay in England but a few weeks, to settle various questions of expenditure with the India Office, after which he will return to Bombay.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR, desirous of remunerating the barristers who undertook the perilous duty of defending his brother Maximilian, offered each of these gentlemen a large sum of money, which they steadily refused. The Emperor has therefore sent to each a magnificent service of plate of the value of 50,000 florins; and to the priest who accompanied the captive to the place of execution, a jewelled cross of equal value.

PROFESSOR LYON PLAYFAIR has announced his intention to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews.

SEVERAL LADIES have contributed £50 each towards Mr. John Stuart Mill's election expenses as candidate for Westminster.

JANE ELIZA STEVENSON, aged five, the daughter of a photographer living in Stanhope-street, died, on Friday week, from sunstroke.

THE STATEMENT THAT SIR SAMUEL BAKER intends to contest the representation of Gloucester is contradicted on authority.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF COUNT CAUVR was celebrated on the 6th, at Turin, with great solemnity. The King the Prince de Carignan, and M. Farini were present at the religious ceremony.

THE BAVARIAN GOVERNMENT, having learned that French and Prussian agents were making large purchases of horses and mules, has forbidden all exportation of those animals.

MR. HENRY DUFTON, of the intelligence department of the Abyssinian expedition, was shot dead by Shohi brigands at Undall Wells, near Zulla, on May 28.

THE STATUE OF MR. COBDEN in Camden Town was last week placed on its pedestal. It stands nearly 9 ft. in height, upon a pedestal of some 15 ft. and 16 ft., and has been cut out of a solid block of fine Sicilian marble of 7 tons. The figure itself weighs nearly 3 tons. Messrs. Wills, of Euston-road, are the sculptors.

A COIN of the Roman Emperor Publius Lucinius Gallienus was found in Winchester last week. It was in good preservation.

THE SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS are about to discard their pipers, and to content themselves with the less exciting music of their regimental band.

THE AUSTRIAN SOCIETY for the relief of soldiers wounded in time of war has appointed the Queen of Prussia an honorary member, and her Majesty has accepted the nomination.

A FIRE, a few days ago, completely destroyed the distillery of MM. Bugnot-Colladon, at Besançon. Seven of the workmen were, unfortunately, burnt to death.

THE BODY OF THE POPULAR POET CUENIN, of Porentruy, known as the Swiss Béranger, has just been found in the River Aar, at the point where that stream receives the waters of the Sarine, near Arberg.

DURING LAST YEAR over half a million of money (£40,884) was transmitted to Ireland from America by emigrants to their friends, £202,914 of the sum being in the form of prepaid passage orders.

HORSE-RACES took place recently at Elizabethgrad, in the Chersonesus in which the nobility of the Ukraine took great interest. The first purse was carried off by the horse of a priest, ridden by the sacristan.

THE FEES PAID TO THE ASSISTANT BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS for their services amounted in the aggregate to £7469 14s. The number of days during which they were occupied varied from thirty-seven to sixty-six, and the rate of remuneration from 3 gs. to 5 gs. a day.

MR. EDGELEY, formerly a stockbroker, was last Saturday found guilty of conspiring to defraud the Leeds Banking Company by means of forged bills to a large amount, and was sentenced by Mr. Baron Pigott to imprisonment, with hard labour, for one year and nine months.

COUNT PAGLIACCI of Viterbo was recently condemned by the Tribunal of the Sacra-Consulta to be shot for having commanded, last autumn, one of the insurrectionary bands. The Pope, at the urgent instance of the French Embassy, has commuted the sentence to one of forced labour for life.

GREAT ACTIVITY prevails at present at the Champ des Manoeuvres at Brussels in preparing for the Agricultural Exhibition, which opens on the 20th inst. The various machines, said to amount to nearly 1000, are already being erected. The animals, to the number of 600, are expected to arrive on the 12th.

MR. HAMILTON HUME informs the public, through the columns of the daily papers, that a committee, of which Sir Roderick Murchison has consented to be president, and the Hon. Major Anson, M.P. and V.C., vice-president (acting in conjunction with the Eyre Defence and Aid Fund), is being formed for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for a testimonial to Mr. Eyre.

THE MONT Cenis RAILWAY was opened to passengers on Monday. There will be two trains daily each way—one express and the other ordinary. The duration of the journey, at present ten hours by the Messageries Impériales, will be reduced to five. From Paris to Turin the journey will occupy only twenty-four hours.

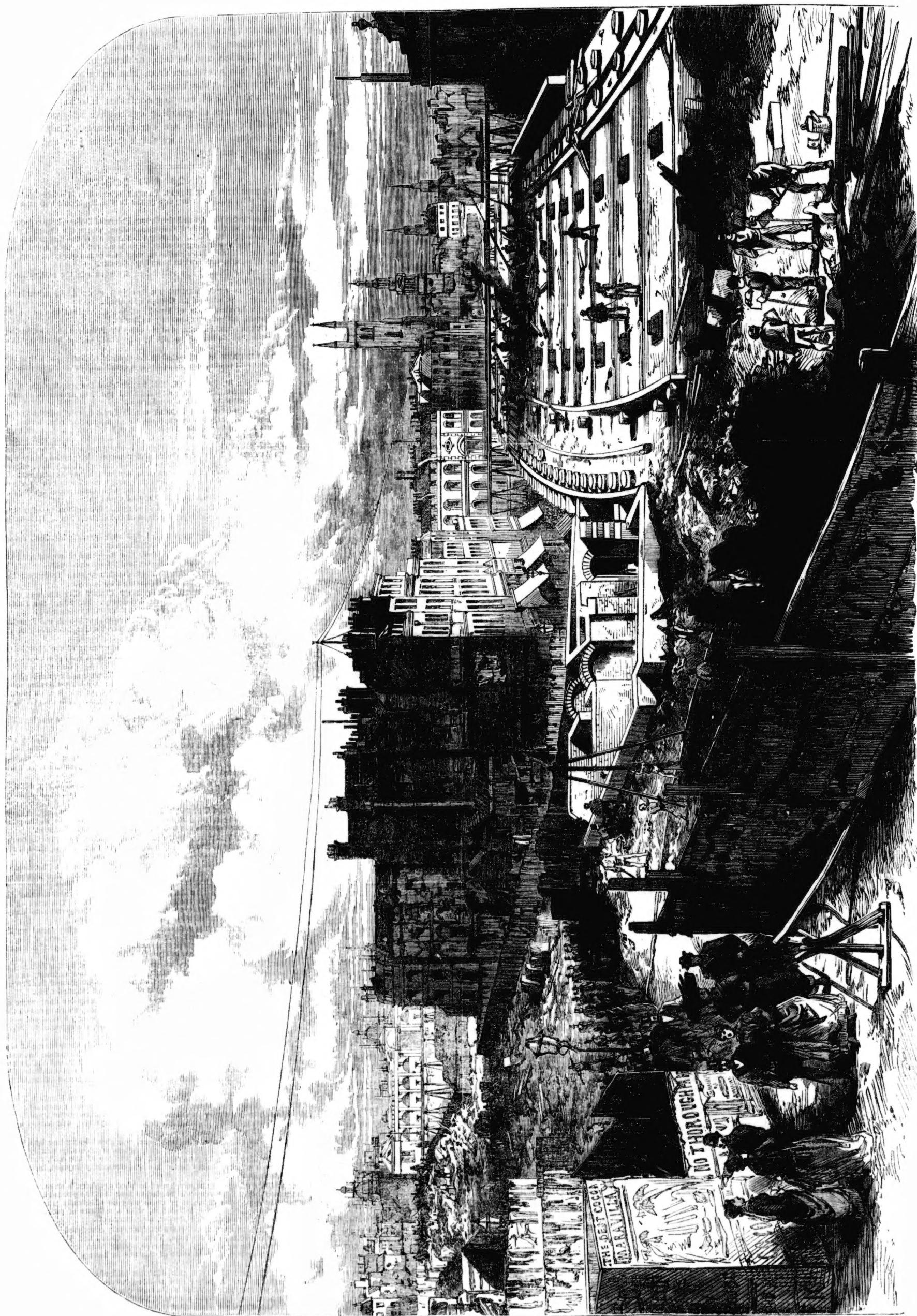
RALPH GREENHALGH, a roller-turner, was about descending by a hoist at a mill in Bolton, on Saturday last, when, accidentally seizing hold of the ascending rope, he was dragged to the top of the mill, and then fell depth of about sixty feet. He was dreadfully injured, and died almost immediately.

CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM, much used by photographers, is an exceedingly dangerous poison; and they will be glad to hear that the painful ulcers and other bad symptoms which it produces may be effectively prevented by rubbing the hands, when soiled with it, with a mixture of proto-sulphate of iron, reduced to a very fine powder, and linseed oil.

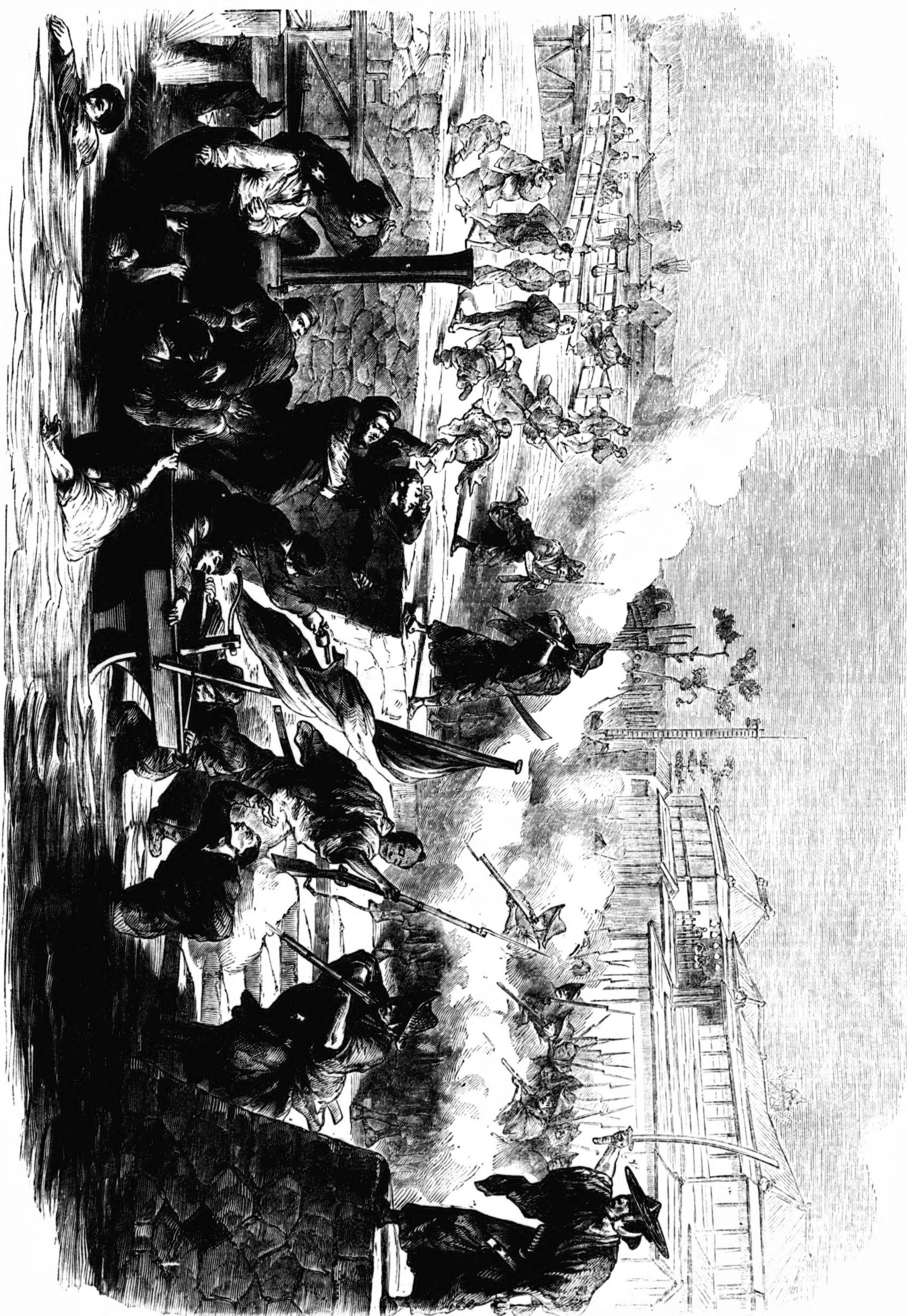
THE BREEDING OF THE SILKWORM is nearly completed in the departments of the Drôme, the Ardèche, Vaucluse, Gard, and Var. The yield, though not quite satisfactory, is, however, better than was expected; and in many places two thirds at least of the worms have safely finished their cocoons.

SAD CASE OF MURDER AND SUICIDE took place, a night or two ago, near Nottingham. A respectable married woman, the mother of eight children, left her husband's bed while he was asleep, and threw herself and an infant six weeks old into a cistern, where both were drowned. Family troubles and scarcity of employment had of late greatly affected the poor woman's spirits, which had been much depressed for some days.

ACCOUNTS OF THE EXECUTION OF O'FARRELL for the attempted assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh in Australia have arrived by the last mail. The culprit appears to have died penitent, and to have borne himself decently and manfully on the scaffold; he left behind him a letter denying that he had had any accomplices, or that his crime had any connection with Fenianism.



WORKS AT THE HOLBORN VALLEY VIADUCT.



SLAUGHTER OF ELEVEN FRENCH SAILORS NEAR OSAKA, JAPAN.

HOLBORN VALLEY VIADUCT.

In our Number for June 8, 1867, and on other occasions, we have published full descriptions of the vast improvements now in progress at Holborn Valley. Our present Engraving, which is taken from the brow of Holborn-hill, at nearly the point where Ely-place once was, shows the present state of the works. Ely-place, however, may be said no longer to exist, a new street having been run through its site to the new Meat and Poultry Market in Old Smithfield. These markets, which are rapidly approaching completion, are seen in the distance on the left of the picture. Part of the roadway of the viaduct over the valley is nearly finished, but is not available for traffic in consequence of the bridge across Farringdon-street being incomplete—indeed, scarcely if at all commenced. The arches on each side—that is, both on Holborn-hill and Snow-hill—are in a forward state; while the new streets at Ely-place, already referred to, and through Newcastle-street (to connect Snow-hill with Farringdon-street) are being pushed forward with all possible despatch. The scene of these extensive operations presents a rough and somewhat unsightly appearance at present; but when the work is completed



HOLBORN VALLEY VIADUCT: SUBWAY FOR GAS AND WATER PIPES.

a great and much-needed improvement will have been effected. Our small Engraving shows the subway constructed to contain the pipes of the gas and water companies, and it is to be hoped that ample power has been obtained to compel these incorporations to use the accommodation provided for them, so that the streetway may not be continually broken up to suit their convenience or caprice.

ATTACK BY THE JAPANESE ON FRENCH SAILORS AT OSAKA.

We have already given an account of the attack by Japanese assassins on Sir Harry Parkes and his suite, at Kioto; and our Engraving this week represents an even more organised attempt, at Osaka, by the followers of daimio. The steam-sloop attached to the frigate Duplex was employed in making charts near Osaka in the bay Sakai, in concert with a party from the frigate Venus. It had been arranged that on one of the days of their excursion the sloop should wait alongside the quay at Sakai for the commander of the Venus and the French Vice-Consul from Yogo, who had gone in the morning for a short excursion on shore. Sixteen men from the Duplex composed the crew of the sloop, under an officer; and they arrived at the appointed time at the quay, where a large crowd of native Japanese had assembled to look at the Europeans. They had been there many times before, and the crowd had always manifested a friendly disposition, so that the officer gave permission to two of his men to land for a few minutes to "stretch their legs." The territory of Sakai belonged to an ally of the Tycoon, and this added to the confidence of the officer; but he did not know that at that time the town was occupied by the Kerai (followers of Toza, daimio of the southern coalition against the Government). The Samourai (two sworded men) had already assassinated some English sailors at Nagasaki, a crime not yet punished, the remembrance of which would perhaps have saved the crew of the sloop if they had known that the town was occupied by the same party. The two men had scarcely entered the crowd which divided to let them pass than they were accosted by two of these fellows, who smilingly asked them to accept them as guides, it being customary for Europeans to be escorted in this way. The offer was accepted, and the fact of the men acting in this regular way, added to the feeling of security of the officer. The men had only gone a few yards, however, when, on a cry from one of the scoundrels, a band of Japanese, armed with muskets, surrounded them and attempted to strangle them and carry them away out of sight of their comrades. By a violent effort the two sailors disengaged themselves and burst through the mob, running back towards the boat. The crew of the sloop saw the sudden attack, which was now directed against themselves. They received a volley from the guns of the Japanese before they had time to defend themselves. Ten men fell before the deadly discharge, and the funnels of the boat were pierced before a single sailor had time to get at the revolvers in the arm-chest. The officer alone responded by firing his pistol, and he had had his thumb broken by a bullet. In a few minutes he had seen all his men either killed or wounded, when another ball entering his chest killed him almost immediately. The sloop itself would have been captured or destroyed but for the courage of a sailor who, though badly wounded, managed to push off into the stream. When the Europeans were a short distance off, the Japanese turned and fled; and the boat from the Venus, the officers on board which had heard the sound of the fusillade, arrived as quickly as possible, to find only five survivors out of the sixteen men who formed the crew of the sloop. Great fears were entertained for the safety of the commander of the Venus and the Vice-Consul, but happily their Japanese escort had been warned that the men of Toza had occupied Sakai, and so limited their excursion to a safe distance.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

A PETITION against Mr. Miles, the member for Bristol, for bribery has been presented. The committee of five members was struck on Tuesday to try this petition. The members of the committee are as follow:—Mr. Edmund Howes, member for East Norfolk, Conservative; Mr. Gabriel Goldney, member for Chippenham, Conservative; Lord George John Manners, member for Cambridgeshire, Conservative; Mr. Thomas Bazley, member for Manchester, Liberal; and Mr. Robert Jasper More, member for South Shropshire, Liberal. There are, then, three Conservatives to two Liberals; but, as the names are selected by ballot, partiality in the selection is out of the question. The Liberals are dismayed by this selection, but I have no notion that there is any cause for dismay. My opinion is that the three Conservatives are honourable men and that justice will be done. This dissatisfaction, though, shows how little confidence is placed in these tribunals. The agents for the petitioners boast that they can prove upwards of one hundred cases of bribery, but can they bring home these cases to the sitting member or his agent? That is the question. If Miles should be unseated, his successor will not enjoy the honour of his seat long. It is just possible that he may not be sworn.

Lord Royston has not resigned his office of Controller of the Household, after all. I told you that he was requested to resign, because he did not attend at the House so diligently as a Controller of the Household ought to do. He has promised to be a better boy in future, and consequently the request that he should resign has been withdrawn. Is it not wonderful that a gentleman should consent to hold place on such terms, and that gentleman the eldest son and heir of an Earl? But what will not money do? Some years ago there annually appeared in the votes a pension of £250 a year to a titled lady—as Sweeper of the Mall. Of course, she never swept the Mall; but think of a lady of rank consenting to be called Sweeper of the Mall for £250 a year! This affair of Lord Royston's suggests another thought. His Lordship is member for Cambridgeshire. The 7060 voters for Cambridgeshire, when they returned Lord Royston to Parliament, thought they were sending an independent gentleman to serve them; but, really, his Lordship has no more a will of his own in the political world than his Lordship's footman. He must come and go as he is bidden; he must vote as he is ordered. Again, what a howl Conservative journals raise against the proposal to pay members of Parliament! But here is really and truly a paid member; and, further, he is, as we see, liable, if he do not p'ease the Minister, to lose his pay. I have an idea that a Reformed Parliament will, sooner or later, remove from Parliament all Court and Government officials whose presence is not absolutely necessary. And the sooner the better. Certain Government functionaries must be in Parliament, though even they need not have votes; but controllers, treasurers, and other officers of the household, together with junior lords, &c., I would have them all swept away; and swept away they will be, I predict, before twenty years shall have come and gone.

Then, again, note this fact. These gentlemen are paid to make a House and keep House, &c.; but they do not do this unless there be Government business upon the paper. On Wednesday last, at twelve o'clock, scarcely a Government official was present to make a House. On Wednesday week not a soul was on the Treasury bench until Mr. Monk had moved and carried the second reading of his bill to give votes to revenue officers, although the Government stoutly resists the passing of this bill; and it is no uncommon thing, now, to see the Treasury bench empty for an hour together. Indeed, it has been remarked that no former Ministers were ever so slack in their attendance as the present Ministers are. It grates upon our ideas of right that members should be paid for attending the House; but that they should receive the pay and not perform the duty is abominable. The Government official who is paid to make a House and keep a House ought to be as punctually at his post as the Speaker and the Sergeant-at-Arms; and in days gone by they were expected to be, and if they were not they got a good wagging. Lord Royston's was a very flagrant case; but the Government officials, generally, are exceedingly lax in their attendance.

It is not very easy, in these days, to astonish the world by anything in the shape of cheap books, we have got to be so thoroughly accustomed to wonders in that way; but a feat just achieved by Messrs. Routledge will, I think, make even the most apathetic of mankind open his eyes in surprise. In one elegant volume of 768 pages, beautifully printed on toned paper, the public may now obtain the complete works of William Shakespeare—the whole of his plays and poems, with a glossary—for one shilling! For this, the latest marvel of the modern cheap press, we are, as I have said, indebted to Messrs. George Routledge and Sons, and it must surely be pronounced the most successful attempt hitherto made to give the public good books at the lowest possible price. The text adopted is that of Mr. Charles Knight, perhaps the most conscientious of Shakespearean editors. Ever since the publication of the first volume of his "Pictorial Shakespeare," in 1839, Mr. Knight has given his attention to the more recent suggestions of eminent Shakespearean commentators; and within the last few years he undertook, at the instance of Messrs. Routledge and Sons, to revise the whole of his previous labours. The result of this revision, by many declared to be the very best text of Shakespeare that can be offered to the public, was until lately only to be obtained in an expensive form; but is now, owing to the spirited enterprise of the publishers, to be had for 1s. It is decidedly one of the most compact and beautiful volumes ever issued from the press, and must command an immense sale wherever the English language is spoken. The print, of course, is small, but clear and distinct; and the paper, nicely toned, is really excellent. It is no wonder, then, that, as I hear, the first impression of 100,000 copies, was almost entirely disposed of through the trade and otherwise ere the printing was completed. I do not quite see where a margin for profit on any amount of sales has been left to the publishers; but about the enormous bargain offered to the public there cannot be two opinions. Messrs. Routledge, however, are experienced and shrewd business men, and have no doubt made their calculations carefully. No one would desire that they should serve the public by sacrificing their own interests; so I hope they see their way to at least some gain, however small, on the sale of their "Shilling Shakespeare."

I called attention, in your columns, a few weeks since, to the Gentlewomen's Self-help Association, and I am glad to report that a bazaar will be opened on Monday, June 29, at the society's offices, 20, Bessborough-gardens, for the exhibition and sale of articles fabricated by members of the association. I am told that some really marvellous specimens of taste, skill, and ingenuity will be on view; and as the object of the promoters is deserving of all encouragement, I hope the bazaar will be both largely attended and liberally patronised.

Comments have more than once appeared in your pages on the system now followed of summoning jurors, and on the inequality and hardship that it entails on certain portions of the community. An illustration of this has just come to my knowledge. A friend was summoned to serve in the Divorce Court for May 23, and had about a week of duty. He was then summoned to serve in the Queen's Bench Court on June 15, and in the Common Pleas on June 16—all on special juries, and all the citations being signed by the same summoning officer. Now, as it is impossible to suppose that every person in the county of Middlesex (in which my friend resides) eligible to serve on juries, can have had an equal turn of duty, one is forced to conclude that there must be something very remarkable about the system on which jury panels are made up, or something equally singular about the way in which juries are summoned. It is, in point of fact, notorious that while some men are continually being cited, others in a precisely similar position in society are as constantly exempted. Does the selection rest entirely with the summoning officer? and, if so, what is the rule by which he is guided? One would like to have these points explained, for certainly the system now in vogue presents some singular phenomena; and I hope the Committee of the House of Commons on jury panels, of which Lord Enfield is chairman, will be able to elicit some information on this most mysterious subject.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

Let me have permission to repeat that the *Contemporary Review* again strikes me as being the best of the larger reviews. In the present number the Rev. John Hunt continues, taking "John Toland" for his subject, a very interesting series of papers. It was well to take up that unfortunate but clear-headed man as a topic. But how ever could Mr. Hunt commit such an obvious mistake as this, from one of Toland's critics: "He proved it by a blind man believing in light and colours?" This is nonsense. If a man born blind said, "I believe in light and colours," he would be using words without meaning—to him. If a man born blind said, "I believe, on the testimony of those around me, in other modes of apprehending objects than that with which my sense of touch supplies me," he would not be using words without meaning; but his ground of belief could be only contingent, as will be seen in a moment, if you try the case upon the Berkleyan hypothesis (I don't mean of vision, but of existence in general). The Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt, with his "Oxford Art-Scheme," is most delightful. But we shall all, in future, think of that gentleman—poet, artist, and theologian—rather as the brave man who, at the last Oxford and Cambridge boat-race, did a brave thing in saving human life. I am ashamed to say I forgot the details; but probably some of your readers have better memories.

In the *Fortnightly* Mr. Bernard Cracroft, one of the best of living essayists, and a man of the very finest culture, writes a paper on Mr. Holman Hunt's picture of "Isabel," with her pot of basil which has already provoked much criticism in its turn. I regret to say I have not yet seen the picture, but that I rather incline to the view that Isabel went "off her mind" when the murder was committed. Mr. George Meredith, a true poet as well as a fine critic, is, in my opinion, a great deal too kind to "Mr. Robert Lytton's Poems." Why does Mr. George Lewes (page 613) ridicule "the emphasis of capitals" in the words "Great Architect," when he is so free with it himself all through his paper on "Mr. Darwin's Hypotheses"? Some time ago, in noticing a paper in the *Fortnightly* by Mr. Cox, I said, in a hasty way, that the ethnologists would be able to determine nothing *satisfactorily* till something else, which they did not appear to anticipate, was done. Mr. Lewes winds up his paper as follows:—

Given an organization which in the two nations is alike, and a history which is in certain characteristics analogous, there must inevitably result religious and social institutions having a corresponding resemblance. I do not wish to imply that the researches of philologists and ethnologists are misdirected, or that their conclusions respecting the kinship of mankind are to be rejected; I only urge the consideration that perhaps too much stress is laid on community of blood, and not enough on community of conditions. And here, again, this phrase reminds me that until certain principles of Biology have been agreed upon, nothing but misconception of my position can be expected.

My own idea of the unsatisfactoriness of the conclusions of ethnologists goes farther than Mr. Lewes's; but I am glad to find so distinguished an authority saying even so much as this.

Do any of your readers remember the wonderful "Lieutenant Fozzy" papers in the *Argosy*? If so, let them not fail to turn to *Good Words* for this month which contains a most touching paper, "Sadie: In Memory of an Esteemed Contributor." Sadie, young lady, recently dead, wrote the "Lieutenant Fozzy" sketches; and that is all I shall venture now to say, except that Sadie was a true poet, of whom great things were to have been expected, and who has, as it is, left what will not quickly die. *Good Words* contains, among other attractive matter, a most interesting letter from Dr. Livingston to Dr. Macleod.

In reading *Once A Week* nobody can help smiling at the improbabilities of "Foul Play," if he is a hardened novel-reader; but, after all, who can write as *interesting* a story, a story with so much grip in it, as Mr. Charles Reade? *Once A Week* deserves special notice this time, on account of an essay on "The Profession of Literature," which is the most sensible I ever read. It is so admirable that I venture to suggest its amplification and republication as a book. And if the author (look at my impudence!) will communicate with me, I will, when about a month from now is over, offer him some suggestions for its extension.

If the artist for the "Seaboard Parish," in the *Sunday at Home*, would be a little less lack-a-daisical I should like his pictures. He mightn't care to have them liked, but I assure him they are rather sickly at present.

Temple Bar, as I have already said, is greatly improved under its new editorship. Mr. Sala speaks of Lord Brougham's "poetry" as only "passable." I can assure him that Lord Brougham wrote at least one short sacred poem which was good of its kind. Has anybody yet said publicly of him, what was, I know, said privately, that he was a very kind master?

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

The stage is a topsy-turvy profession; its followers always seem to begin at the wrong end. A gentleman who seeks a post under Government does not ordinarily begin as Prime Minister and end as a third-class clerk in Somerset House; but how many ladies and gentlemen who seek to follow the stage as a profession begin as Juliet and Hamlet respectively, and end by playing "utility"? For some inscrutable purpose Providence seems to have implanted in every man's breast a silent conviction that he is qualified to play Hamlet, and in every woman's breast a conviction that she is qualified to play Juliet. Another curious fact connected with these characters is that no one will go to see an established actor or actress in them; their representatives *must* be new to the London stage. At this moment there is probably not an established actor in London who could attract a decently numerous audience to see him play Hamlet; he must be a ranting provincial or a gawky amateur, or let him not hope to attract an audience of Shakespearean enthusiasts. A new actor appearing in "Hamlet" is, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, in a position analogous to that of a socially insignificant man on his wedding day—he has darted from total obscurity to be the hero of the hour; he is the observed of observers for the time being; for four or five hours he is really a great man, and then he relapses into the obscurity from which he sprung, and nobody hears of him again. In point of fact, the play of "Hamlet" may be looked upon as the service for the solemnisation of dramatic matrimony, rarely resorted to save for the purpose of publicly wedding a dramatic aspirant to his profession. And as it does not at all follow that because a man looks like a fool when he is being married, he will look like a fool to the end of his days, so it is by no means certain that an actor who makes a donkey of himself as Hamlet may not be brilliantly successful in the less exceptional phases of his career. This is intended to reassure Mr. Allerton, the gentleman who made his *début* at the PRINCESS last Monday as Hamlet. With considerable practice, Mr. Allerton may hope in time to play Rosencrantz respectably; but Hamlet, never! He has a fairly good stage figure, and plenty of self-possession—excellent qualities in any actor who aspires to leading business, but hardly sufficient by themselves to carry an actor through such a part as Hamlet to the satisfaction of a critical audience. His elocution is indistinct and monotonous, and his action raw and amateur-like. Mr. Allerton sticks to the fine old tradition that dresses Hamlet as James II, and the other characters in costumes selected from the Bayeux tapestry. As to the other characters, Mr. Basil Potter was a conventional Laertes, and Miss Elsworthy a dignified Queen-mother. Mr. Dominic Murray's Gravedigger has certain points of merit; but Mr. Shore's Horatio was, on the whole, the best-played part in the piece.

Mr. Burnand's "Fowl Play, or Chikkin Hazard," will be played this (Saturday) evening, at the QUEEN'S. The burlesque has a remarkably strong cast.

Mr. Byron is writing a five-act comedy and a burlesque for the new GLOBE; also a burlesque for the HOLBORN.

A drama called "The Time and the Hour" is announced at the QUEEN'S. The author's name is not given, but I believe it is the work of Mr. Palgrave Simpson and Mr. Felix Dale.

A burlesque on "Norma," by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, will be produced

at the NEW ROYALTY after the summer recess. Miss M. Oliver takes her benefit at this theatre next Wednesday, with "Highly Improbable," "The Merry Zingari," "The Bonnie Fishwife," and two scenes from "Black-Eyed Susan."

THE ABYSSINIAN DESPATCHES.

The long-expected despatches from Sir Robert Napier have arrived. They contain the whole history of the battle before Magdala, the attack upon and capture of the great fortress itself, and its final destruction. We have nothing more to learn from the Commander-in-Chief except the details of the return of the expedition. The despatches now received contain a clear, full, and yet succinct account of the operations which were so successful. Some passages of the report are picturesque in their vivid conciseness. The description of the Abyssinians pouring down from Islamia and the sides of Fahla to attack our troops, although it is comprised in a very few sentences, and has none of what it is now the fashion to call word-painting about it, contrives without effort to place the whole scene clearly and impressively before the eyes of the reader. So, too, of the passage which describes the appearance of Magdala itself, as seen from a distance of twelve miles, its outlines standing out clear and formidable in the pure air on its vast foundation of rocks. Sir Robert Napier's description, while couched in modest and unpretentious style, makes more evident than ever the tremendous natural difficulties which had to be encountered before even the path to the fortress could be reached. To attack a vast Ehrenbreitstein or Gibraltar, perched upon a mass of rocks piled up to the height of the Dent du Midi, and planted on an arid African soil, under a blazing heat alternating with the fierce storms—this was the task which Sir Robert Napier had to undertake, and which he accomplished with a loss on his side that might well be called infinitesimal.

The one point to which, probably, readers will turn with the greatest interest is the explanation of the reason why Magdala was attacked and destroyed after the prisoners had been surrendered. Sir Robert Napier's narrative is straightforward and satisfactory. In the first place the enemy seem to have been at once more formidable and more determined than we had supposed. During the fight before Magdala, they "returned again and again to the attack wherever the ground favoured them." Nor even at the end was there any hasty flight. Sir Robert Napier had to issue orders against the pursuit being carried too far up the hill, because that "could only have ended by our retreating, and giving renewed confidence to the enemy." Of the 5000 Abyssinians believed to have been engaged in the action, about 3000 were regular musketeers, tolerably well armed. Of course, our rockets, and mountain guns, and Snider rifles proved irresistible antagonists, and the Abyssinians were not only driven back, but were unable to inflict anything like serious damage upon us. Still, there was evidence enough given that, had the enemy generally been able to come to close quarters with our men—as, for example, by a night surprise—they might, at least, have inflicted some useless slaughter. These considerations have to be borne in mind when one approaches what Mr. Mill, the other day, very properly called the only point requiring explanation. The day after the action, Theodore's son-in-law came, with Lieutenant Prideaux and Mr. Flad, to Sir R. Napier's camp, and offered to treat for peace. The Commander-in-Chief demanded the release of all the European prisoners and Theodore's own surrender, promising honourable treatment for the latter and his family. A letter was sent back from Theodore, without seal or signature, rejecting these conditions. The whole of the captives were released, but no further notice was taken of Sir R. Napier's demand. At this critical moment reliable information reached the British commander that Theodore was preparing for another and a night attack. It was positively stated "that his army were recovering from their defeat, that many soldiers who had been unable to return to Magdala on the night of the 10th had since rejoined their ranks, that fresh defensive arrangements were being made, and that Theodore and his chiefs even contemplated a night attack on the second brigade, encamped on the lower grounds." It is quite probable that some such enterprise was really being contemplated and planned by the King. At all events, nothing known to Sir Robert Napier at the time seemed to render it impossible. Add to this that some of our friends and allies among the tribes were "so little under restraint," as Sir Robert Napier mildly puts it, "that it was frequently necessary to fire upon them, to drive them from molesting our water parties and carrying off our mules." It is certainly not surprising that, under such circumstances, Sir Robert Napier decided at once to attack Magdala itself. It would have been impossible for him to think of beginning a retreat with Theodore and the remnant of his army safe in the untouched mountain fortress. Such a step would most assuredly have seemed to the sanguine and arrogant Abyssinian a positive confession of defeat; it would have reanimated his followers, brought over to his side many wavering chiefs, perhaps converted into enemies of ours such friends as we had, and invited the most harassing attack upon us. When the time allowed by Sir Robert Napier for Theodore to surrender himself had twice passed away, the British commander, influenced by the reports we have mentioned, gave orders for the attack. The rest is known.

Theodore fell by his own hand. That Sir Robert Napier mentions as apparently beyond doubt. A great number of Abyssinian prisoners found in Magdala were released and protected by our troops. Sir Robert Napier's despatch does not make any allusion to the story of the massacre of Abyssinian prisoners by Theodore's orders, and partly by his own hand, which was alluded to by Lieutenant Prideaux and some of the newspaper correspondents. Everything that could be done was done for the protection of the great mass of prisoners we had found, for the shelter and care of the Abyssinian wounded, for the preservation of order in Magdala, and the prevention of plunder by our lively friends the Gallas, who appear to be among the most audacious robbers who ever hung on the skirts of a battle, and to have given us, on the whole, rather more trouble than our enemies did. Then, when the fitting time had come, orders were given for all persons to quit Magdala, and the fortifications and other buildings were destroyed. So ended the story of the war.

A CHINESE HUMOURIST.—A mission from China is now in the United States, the members of which have excited a large measure of curiosity, the style in which they wear their "back hair" and its remarkable length especially evoking the wonder and admiration of the ladies. Apropos of this, an amusing story is told. The Legation had visited a photographer in New York, and upon leaving the gallery were encountered by a large crowd of sightseers, who for a moment obstructed their progress. A lady among the crowd, possessed of an inquiring mind, embraced the opportunity thus afforded for a close inspection of the Chinese style of hairdressing, and, not satisfied with ocular examination, took in her fair hand the long cue of Fung-Kwe-Kwe, one of the English-speaking attachés, and felt its texture critically. Fung submitted to the ordeal patiently, and, as it ended, glanced mischievously at the enormous chignon of the lady and then at his own pendant cue, exclaiming, "All mine, Madam; all mine!"

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER IN LONDON.—Mr. Reverdy Johnson has been appointed Minister of the United States to the British Court, and the nomination has been unanimously approved by the Senate. The new Ambassador is better known as an eminent lawyer than as a statesman. He was born in Annapolis, Maryland, May 21, 1796. He was educated at St. John's College in that city, and at the age of seventeen began to study law in Prince George's county, in the office of his father, who was a Chief Justice of the judicial district of which that county was a part. In 1816 he was admitted to the Bar. He has devoted much of his time to the arguing of cases before the United States Supreme Court. In conjunction with Mr. Thomas Harris, he reported seven volumes of the decisions of the Maryland Court of Appeals, known as "Harris's and Johnson's Reports," the first volume of which appeared in 1820 and the seventh in 1827. In 1821 he was elected a State senator, and at the expiration of his term, in 1825, he was re-elected for a second term. In 1845 he was chosen senator, which office he resigned in 1849, on being appointed, by President Taylor, Attorney-General of the United States. On the succession of Mr. Fillmore, after the death of President Taylor, Mr. Johnson resigned that office and renewed the practice of the law. He is a Democrat, and was one of the senators who voted against the impeachment of the President. His age, seventy-two, exceeds that of most Ambassadors, although in America years appear one of the qualifications for difficult diplomacy. Mr. Dallas was upwards of seventy before he left the Court of St. James's.

Literature.

Artists and Arabs; or, Sketching in Sunshine. By HENRY BLACKBURN, Author of "The Pyrenees," "Travelling in Spain," &c. With numerous Illustrations. London: Sampson Low and Co.

Such slight memoranda as we made during an interesting reading will give a fair account of Mr. Blackburn's book. Everybody knows all about the whiteness of Algiers, and nobody wants, any more than does Mr. Blackburn, to say or read anything about the bombardment, by Lord Exmouth, in 1816. Algiers is certainly French, but it is intensely Algerian for all that; and nothing seems to give greater delight to the native swell or shopkeeper than to lounge or doze in his café, and being waited on by one of his conquerors—in a white apron! We have but to fancy the Rotonde in Paris, with just a number of bearded and turbaned Moors for customers, instead of the ordinary chattering Frenchmen, mixed up with Lord White-chapel or Sir Rosbif. The European inhabitants are many, and of the Brighton type all over, save that no bathing is going on. For so hot place, and apparently so cool people, it is amusing to find that everywhere a "row" is sure to be afloat. And yet these people, phlegmatic on the whole, find time to be great men. Their buildings are beautiful, and their art something unique. The Gothic tendencies and traditions in design lead them into no repetitions. Their patterns in silks and stuffs seem to spring naturally, and no two are alike. In this respect the workmen are their own masters, and go by no rule laid down. That is how the best parts of our cathedrals have been built, according to Mr. Ruskin. And so, take a simple kerchief of Arab or Moorish make. Twine it in dark hair, wear it round the waist, the neck, or over the shoulder, the gay diversified lines always come into fresh harmony, fresh gracefulness. Mr. Blackburn sees all this as an artist, and sketches with enthusiasm. He takes a model, and she is very fractious and wants to run away. They are all alike. But she is no great loss. For, taking a girl of the period in Algiers, aged thirteen, and on the eve of marriage, we find that the Moorish face does not lure by its beauty; for it always lacks expression. Even the dark lustrous eyes, when lighted by passion, have more of the tiger in them than of the tragedy queen. The ideal beauty seems to depend principally upon symmetry of feature, and is nothing without roundness of limb, and a certain *flabbiness of texture*; an ideal of repose, not to say of dulness and insipidity. Assuredly, Mr. Blackburn's English lady-friends will not become jealous! Passing over different accounts of races and religions, to which no justice could be done here, a note or two more may have interest. It is noticed that the aloe, of all ages, is in flower at the same time. But then it does not follow that every aloe need be of the same age, and it is of the American aloe that the legend speaks as flowering but once in a hundred years. Such legends are worth nothing, however, save to small poets, in want of a delicate simile. More celebrated

The sunflower turns to her god when she sets
The same look that she turned when he rose,

is merely nonsense. Sunshine? It is moonshine! We have seen a field of sunflowers, near Great Bentley, in Essex, at sunset, with their devoted faces turning to every point of the compass. So much for the aloe. Here will be found peculiar accounts of the streets, the shops, the cafés, the travelling; and also of the irrepressible Englishman, who has become one of the institutions of the country. As for the Frenchman, although he is everywhere, he is "nowhere" in Algeria. The French can no more colonise Algeria than we can India; but for different reasons. Algeria is too near home! Altogether this is a concise and excellent book. The illustrations are numerous and very beautiful. They are by Mr. Blackburn himself and companion artists. Always drawn with fidelity and care, they are all the more perfect for the assistance of an artistic engraver and a printer who thoroughly know how to "work up the wood."

Dead-Sea Fruit. A Novel. By the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," &c. 3 vols. London: Ward, Lock, and Tyler.

Having had occasion to speak—somewhat more than once—on the now world-known license taken by Miss Braddon in fiction, it would be unfair not to admit at once the great improvement on older works made in "Dead-Sea Fruit." There is very little, indeed, here of that which has for so long provoked complaint. It must be remembered that it was not exactly that which Mr. Boucicault so happily christened "sensation" to which the admirers as well as the critics of the authoress demurred; but it was the too much dwelling upon common-place crimes and sins, in a kind of society which was wholly imaginary. And, beside, for years the series of novels was little more than repetition. The same incidents occurred in each book, with just the same variety that the most skilful juggler may make by shuffling three cards. Murder, bigamy, arson—Alfred de Morgan, or, perhaps, Babbage, could alone tell us the variety of combinations to be made out of three separate things in conjunction. Assuredly the "Probabilities" of one philosopher and the "Calculating machine" of the other would have been necessary to sum up Miss Braddon's apparent resources. But she "has changed all that." There is something new and fresh about this "Dead-Sea Fruit"—although the title must be owned as suggestive of a "portion and parcel of the dreadful past" of the novels alluded to. Chief amongst the new features we notice that the characters in the new books are generally agreeable, if not lovable. In one instance, also, "Age does not fulfil the promises of youth," because the Bohemian Mayfield turns out as good a gentleman as any of the rest. Likewise, the graceful prodigal and *virtuoso*, Harold Jerningham, finds his heart at last, and makes the best of his days, although he still tastes the ashes of dead-sea fruit. And the vows of vengeance by his son all turn to love when the proper time comes. For such charming characters as the elderly exiled Frenchman and his daughter we cannot give too much praise; and the literary men are also (in one way) fair and favourable scraps of society. As for the settlement of the story, the *Deus ex Machina*. The meeting in Scotland is something miraculous, since the northern connection of Harold with Lord Somebody was never mentioned until that lamented nobleman atoned for his sins by dying—annihilating space and time, as far as three volumes go, to make two lovers happy. And the retrospective episode of "Dion's Confession," and the broad hints which it gives of family history, and the detective-officer Field business which follows upon it, is the baseless fabric of a vision indeed! If a printer's imp had been looking over Miss Braddon's shoulder during the composition of "Dead Sea Fruit," that imp—or, rather, *non-recording angel*—would have blotted out all the nonsense about literary men and journalists. And if the manager of the Marylebone Theatre had occupied a similarly delightful position, he would infallibly have drawn his broad red pencil through every line of all that commonplace twaddle about the stage. It has been done by almost every novelist of late years from Dickens and Thackeray down to writers more modern still; and amongst them all not one Jeremy Collier has turned up.

We do not, even to the extent of a few words, attempt to summarise Miss Braddon's story here. But we add that very few novels will admit of commentary without the betrayal of secrets. This is no slight praise. The book is free from old faults, and here and there filled up with writing of a far higher character than might have been expected. To quote again, and asking pardon of the authoress, age has more than fulfilled the promises of youth.

The Life of George Stephenson, and of his Son, Robert Stephenson Comprising the History of the Invention and Introduction of the Railway Locomotive. By SAMUEL SMILES. A New Edition, revised and enlarged. London: John Murray. 1868.

This is a new and handsome edition, revised and enlarged, of Mr. Smiles's admirable record of the lives and labours of the Stephensons, father and son. A copious review of the work appeared in our columns on its first publication, and it is only necessary, therefore, to say that the care bestowed upon the present edition makes the work still more valuable, and places it in the very front rank of

biographical literature. All that Mr. Smiles writes is well worth reading, but this book is perhaps better worth buying and studying than any other that even Mr. Smiles has produced. This new edition is beautifully printed on toned paper, and is illustrated by a number of interesting engravings on wood.

Random Sketches of Buenos Ayres, with Explanatory Notes. Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.

Buenos Ayres is a region of America highly interesting on its own account, and it is doubly so just now from the part that State is taking, in concert with Brazil and Monte-Video, in the war against Paraguay. This little volume, therefore, is well timed, and will be found highly amusing and interesting. There is a series of humorous sketches of scenes on a voyage to, and daring adventures in, Buenos Ayres, preceded by jottings of the author's experiences on the voyage out; both "sketches" and "jottings" being exceedingly well executed, though with a strong touch of caricature throughout. Life, men, manners, and things have evidently some curious and remarkable peculiarities about them in the solid Spanish settlement and now rather turbulent Republic of Buenos Ayres. We advise those who wish to obtain an insight into the inner life of the country and its inhabitants, and to be greatly amused at the same time, to obtain these "Random Sketches." If for nothing else, the book is worth its cost for the laughter it cannot fail to provoke.

Claudius and Eudocia: A Tale of the Early Martyrs. Also, Constance, a Fragment. By GERTRUDE GREY. London: W. Tweedie.

These are two pretty stories, pleasantly told in blank verse, by a lady who makes no pretensions to poetic inspiration of the higher kind, and whose readers will be all the more pleased with her modesty when they find in her little book sweetness of thought, purity of sentiment, and simplicity of language, rather than any straining after powerful effect or profundity of meditation. The book is nicely printed and tastefully bound, and will make a pretty and appropriate object on the boudoir or drawing-room table.

THE SULTAN has ordered from MM. Froment-Meurice and Marnayac a service of plate, the central ornament of which measures 6 ft. in height, and is a reproduction of the Moorish palace in the Alhambra; the four side-pieces are copied from the fountain of lions' heads; two triumphal arches of Moorish design, and reservoirs to contain flowers designed in imitation of the marble basins in the palace gardens, complete this truly Oriental service. The material is silver chased in gold, the fretwork, inscriptions, &c., being raised and of singular correctness.

THE BIRMINGHAM HORSE AND HOUND SHOW.—This popular exhibition, which is announced to be held in Bingley Hall, Birmingham, on the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th inst., bids fair to be even more attractive than in former years. The entries, which show an increase in numbers, amount to upwards of 250, and will include many of the celebrities exhibited at the late show at Islington, amongst which may be named the winners of the mile trotting-match and the piebald pony which was so much admired by the Princess of Wales.

THE POET LONGFELLOW.—Mr. Longfellow, who is at present in this country, on Tuesday received the degree of honorary LL.D. at Cambridge. His reception from the crowd of dignitaries that thronged the floor of the Senate House and from the undergraduates who crowded the galleries was most cordial, not to say enthusiastic. As it was speech day, the undergraduates had a right, sanctioned by immemorial custom, to make a noise. They were merciful, however, in the exercise of it; and, in the place of the satirical utterances to which they usually give vent, they contented themselves with calling for cheers alternately for Mr. Longfellow and the ladies. After the poet had received the degree, the Orator delivered a complimentary oration in Latin in his honour.

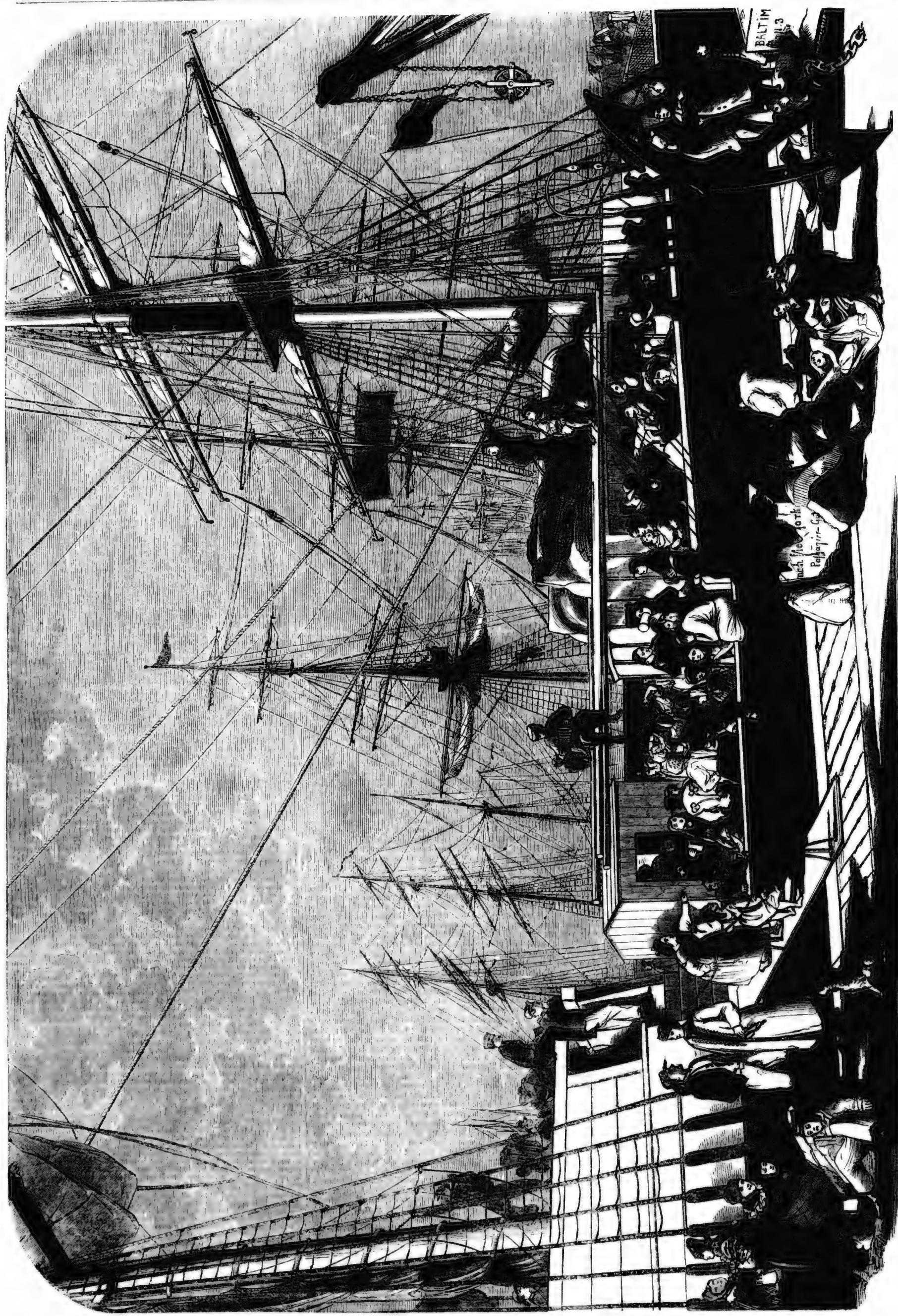
THE LATE MR. N. B. WARD.—This eminent botanist, who died a few days ago, ought not to pass from amongst us without some tribute to the good service he rendered to mankind in the invention of his closely-glazed cases for the growth of plants. By the introduction of these cases into the dwellings of all classes, Mr. Ward did more than any other man to diffuse the love of nature, which was his ruling passion; and by the transport, through their agency, of valuable plants, as the tea and chinchona, into India, he did the State a not a little service. Mr. Ward was a Fellow of the Royal and Linnaean Societies, and his portrait, painted by subscription, is in the meeting-room of the latter.

NEW STREET DANGER.—Mr. Payne, Coroner, held an inquiry, on Monday evening, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, relative to the death of a painter named Charles Stacey, aged thirty-five, who was killed by the fall of a "cradle" suspended in front of a house. The deceased's family was represented by Mr. Mote, solicitor; and Mr. Lewis appeared for Mr. Leyster, the owner of the "cradle." It appeared that the deceased was employed, on Thursday, May 28, in painting the front of No. 39, Noble-street, and he and another man stood in a cradle suspended from the fourth floor by means of ropes 15 ft. long. The ropes broke, and the deceased was precipitated to the ground, receiving fatal injuries. It appeared that the ropes had been in use nearly six years, and Mr. Leyster deposed that a rope of that kind should last nine years. A practical man on the jury, however, dissenting from this view, and said that the rope which broke was so rotten from age that the strands, instead of supporting half a hundredweight, gave way under the pressure of a pound. The danger consequent upon the use of such ropes concerned not only the men in the cradles, but the public walking on the pavement underneath. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and added that there was great neglect on the part of the master in not providing proper ropes.

EXPERIMENTS AT SHOEBURYNESS.—The trial of the model target of the Plymouth Fort created on Tuesday a great sensation at Shoeburyness, The Duke of Cambridge, Sir John Pakington, and upwards of 400 officers and visitors were conveyed to Southend by special train, and on no previous occasion have these celebrated experimental gunnery grounds presented so animated and gala-like an appearance. Five shots from the Rodman and 12-inch Woolwich gun were fired at the armour where it was strengthened by an additional 5-inch plate, making in all 20 in. of iron and three at the original 15-inch portion at 200 yards, with full battering charges. All the shots save the last struck the face of the target in front of vertical supports at the rear, making the mass of iron hit by the projectiles 32 in. and 27 in. respectively in actual thickness, without producing much effect; but the last shot hit the shield between the supports, and its point penetrated 2 in. beyond the inside face, the wall of the target being fissured by five large open cracks of 20 in. in length. The experiments were resumed on Wednesday. One of the shells fired from the Woolwich gun made a complete breach through the target representing the section of the Plymouth Breakwater Fort, and the result was of a very decisive character in favour of the missile. The trial of the 15-inch plates produced effects which were even startling to those who are accustomed to these contests of guns and forts.

A REFRACtORY CHURCH FUNCTIONARY.—In a pretty little village church in Wiltshire, the other Sunday evening, the minister announced the closing hymn. The leader of the choir and clerk of the church, an honest knight of the anvil, to the surprise of the congregation, exclaimed, "Tis the 'underd and thirteenth hymn'!" "No, it is not," said the clergyman, and again he announced the right number, and requested the clerk to play it. "I tell 'ee 'tis the 'underd and thirteenth,'" persisted the village blacksmith. To prevent this unseemly harangue, the clergyman descended from the pulpit, walked to the harmonium, placed the hymn before the clerk (who had been watching his operations with contracted eyebrows), and said, "Play that, if you please." The stubborn functionary looked at it, and seeing it was not his "underd and thirteenth," said, "This aint the right hymn, I tell 'ee." "Never mind; you play it." "I shan't; you playen yourself," said the crusty clerk, and he walked from the place. The congregation was dismissed, and the clerk was sent for. "Do you know you have acted very improperly to-night?" said the clergyman to him; "and if you do not make a public apology before the congregation next Sunday, I shall request you to vacate your office." "What, Zur, make a public polgy! Do you know I be a morrid man? Do you know I be a your 'underd pou' man?" He refused to apologise, and so he will lose his office.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF PEACE AND LIBERTY.—The International League of Peace and Liberty has published the programme of the general meeting of the Congress which is to be held at Berne next September. This document lays down three great principles: 1. That religion must be excluded from politics and public education, "so as to prevent the Church from interfering any longer in the free development of society"; 2. That the European States can only be united by an organisation based on democratic institutions, and on the principle of federation and equal rights for individuals and communities; and, 3. That the present social system must be altered "by an equal division of wealth, labour, prosperity, and education," in order "that proletarianism may be abolished and the working classes emancipated." In accordance with the above principles, the following questions are to be discussed at the congress: 1. What are the advantages to peace and liberty of the abolition of standing armies as distinguished from the advantages of a system of national militia or a general disarmament? 2. What are the relations between economical or social questions and those of peace and liberty? 3. What are the advantages to peace and liberty of the separation of Church and State? 4. How may the federative principle be carried out in the various countries, and how is the Constitution of the United States of Europe to be established?



GERMAN EMIGRANTS DEPARTING FOR AMERICA.

STREET SKETCHES.
NO. 4.—DOWN WHITECHAPEL WAY.

In the strange region generally spoken of as "Down Whitechapel way," there is so much to attract the student of human nature that it would be difficult to do more than indicate the peculiarities of the inhabitants in the short space at our disposal. Taking the line of the main road from Aldgate to Mile-End, the stream of life runs fast and carries on its surface so much flotsam and jetsam, so many waifs and strays of our poor humanity, such multiform objects for suggestion and reflection, that we are bewildered at the very outset of our journey, and require a strong head to keep us on our course without turning aside into all sorts of by-ways, and losing our reckoning among unknown bays and quicksands.

Furniture-dealers, brokers, bookstalls, herbalists, itinerant preachers, temperance lecturers, dealers in old clothes, old hats, old boots, old cutlery, old ironmongery, old keys, crockery, gingerbeer, fried fish, pickled whelks, hardbake, pills, and haberdashery line the pavement; Jew and Gentile hustle each other as they pass in knots from place to place; the gin-shop doors are perpetually on the swing; the temples devoted to drinks which are announced to be "all iced" attract thirty wayfarers from the blaze of the summer sun, which seems to bake the very pavement.

There are all sorts of reminiscences, too, down Whitechapel way; old stories of the Three Nuns, the Black Bull, and other remnants of the old coaching times. The Blue Boar, where Mr. Weller, senior, put up, with its sign like a "cerulean elephant," is an extinct animal; but the ancient Bull survives, good old quiet shadowy place, suggestive still of the ancient glories of the road when "commercial gents" drove their own traps, and the four-in-hand went "spanking" down long country roads with the guard blowing his head off at an attempt to perform "Rule Britannia" on his posthorn. The Three Nuns, with its queer picture for a sign, has gone to decay, its once cosy parlour being turned into a concert-room, where everything looks as though the place had been furnished out of a "clearance lot" when the old inn was sold up. "Gentlemen and lady amateurs" are requested to attend and contribute to the harmony in this hall of sweet sounds, which being an apartment of limited dimensions, having once been no more than the snug parlour already referred to, must be rather trying to a singer with a "powerful organ," and slightly redolent of tobacco-smoke when the "select company" are in full force—say, on a benefit night. Much might be said of the queer outlying streets of this region—not Tiger Bay, not Fashion-street, and Flower and Dean-street and The Kate—the worst of London and thieves' quarters, all of them—but of "the marts" and the busy hives of men; old clothes men, and marts for renovating and retailing those cast-off garments which are collected daily by the peripatetic Israelite.



SKETCHES IN LONDON: DOWN WHITECHAPEL WAY.

Much, too, might be recalled of the days when a fair was held at Bow, and the irrepressible Irish population fell upon the show people and the gipsy encampments; and the fun of the fair ended in broken heads and the glory of the shillelagh, until, the news reaching the Whitechapel butchers and the slaughterhouse men of Aldgate, they determined on deadly reprisals. A butcher boy, mounted on a swift pony, acted as aide-de-camp to the expectant force; and, when the Irish came out again to renew their attack, swift as the wind rode the eager youth—his horse all foam, his face red as the beef he carried—to bring the Whitechappers to the rescue, armed with ox-goads and those "supple-

and gables, and deep, dark, shadowy nooks and sudden flecks of light; such a crowd of chaffering people in quaint costumes; such a bustle and racket, in a dim old quarter surely intended for grim silence; such a combination of strange elements, in fact, as needs the brush and canvas and the painter's art—the art of M. Jules Noël—to give it adequate expression!

GERMAN EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

FOR a number of years past Germany has furnished a large proportion of the emigrants who annually flock into the United States.



"THE SHAMBLES AT FRANKFORT."—(FROM A PICTURE BY M. JULES NOËL, IN THE PARIS FINE-ART EXHIBITION.)

jacks" which were then the pride of the drover who knew his trade. Then every son of Erin who had grown "blue mouldy" for want of a batin' had his fustian jacket dusted to a tune that made him doubt the quality of his own ribs. Those times have passed away, let us hope, never to return. Fairs have been abolished; and, had some more rational amusement been substituted for them, or had they been regulated instead of being abolished, we might have rejoiced. As it is, however, nothing is more hopeless, dreary, and painfully suggestive than "a holiday" where people have no holiday influence and no holiday occasion to keep them from the dusty tavern and the bar where they set themselves on fire with poisoned gin. It is true that down Whitechapel way the Hebrew element makes the street gaudy with gay dresses and cheap ornaments when "the people" make holiday; but the Gentile's notion of festivity seldom takes the form of external decoration; a flower chewed in the mouth, or a clean shave and an extra polish to his boots, is the extent of his recognition of the Graces. We are speaking now of the festivity which keeps him to the streets; for his ordinary notion of a holiday is to be "on the fly," which is the Oriental phrase used down Whitechapel way to signify the absolute freedom of a gala season and its appropriate fluttering from bar to tap-room. They are very dingy moths; but then there are so many candles and they are so often singed.

THE SHAMBLES AT FRANKFORT.

THOSE who know the old town of Frankfort will recognise in our Engraving, which is taken from a picture in the Paris Fine-Art Exhibition, a scene sufficiently attractive to the artist who loves to dwell on scenes of real life. The ancient shambles at Frankfort have, indeed, been a study for painters time out of mind; and it will be a real loss to art when the queer, picturesque old structure is pulled down to make room for a modern meat market, with all the improvements of the model slaughterhouse. Victor Hugo describes the places in his celebrated "Letters from the Rhine," and it is worthy even of his pen. Such wonderful, ruddy, raw-flesh colour, with such black timber background; such beams

and gables, and deep, dark, shadowy nooks and sudden flecks of light; such a crowd of chaffering people in quaint costumes; such a bustle and racket, in a dim old quarter surely intended for grim silence; such a combination of strange elements, in fact, as needs the brush and canvas and the painter's art—the art of M. Jules Noël—to give it adequate expression!

To such an extent, indeed, do the natives of the Fatherland betake themselves to the States, that the "German vote" has now come to be almost, if not quite, as important in American political contests as the "Irish vote," though it is alleged that the Germans are not so much given to agitation and are much less influenced by party cries than the sons of the Emerald Isle.

This year's emigration promises to be one of the largest on record, and is expected to reach something like 250,000. Its remarkable feature is the prevalence of the northern element, chiefly Proteants, and men with a small capital in their pockets. Ten years ago the bulk of emigrants was contributed by southerners—Catholics and paupers, just able to pay their passage; nowadays it is, and indeed has been for several years past, the reverse. The reason of this is twofold. The centres of the southern population have by the long drain on them freed themselves of their superfluous elements; the north, on the other hand, in which over-population was never an evil, now sends out those of its field-hands who in the last fifteen prosperous years have managed to lay by some little sum. Altogether destitute of capital, the provident northerner will rarely embark in such an enterprise. Should the emigration retain this new character for some time to come it will begin to tell upon the position of the Germans in the United States.

Our Engraving represents an emigrant-ship, crowded with passengers, preparing to leave port. Formerly the accommodation provided on board German emigrant-ships was of the poorest kind, and great suffering occurred in consequence. Cholera and other disorders decimated the passengers, and left those who survived in a weak and exhausted condition. With the improved character of the emigrants, however, a change for the better has been made, and it is to be hoped that the horrors once common will never be seen again.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

THE Handel Festival orchestra reached its maximum years ago, and probably very few of the 20,000 people who, on Monday, listened to "The Messiah" were unfamiliar with the effect of a performance by 4000 musicians and singers. How, then, are we to account for the fact, that, while less a sensation than ever, the Handel Festival is more than ever a success? Clearly on no other grounds than that lovers of the art in its noblest form are not only more numerous but more confident in that advance towards perfection of which their own increase is a sign. Worthy in every respect of its national character and of our national musical progress was the opening day of the present festival. Not less worthy of such an occasion, as we need hardly say, was the sacred oratorio of the sublime composer by whose name the festival is called. Of the performance itself we cannot speak too highly; it was worthy of the work and of the occasion, its worthiness being made in some measure phenomenal by the fact that 4000 singers and players accomplished their task without even a solitary rehearsal. Mr. Costa must have had unbounded confidence in his subordinates, and the latter unbounded confidence in their chief, to have taken such a step. But each knew the other, and the reliance of neither was misplaced. As on Friday week, at the rehearsal, the proceedings commenced with the National Anthem; and probably not a few wished that her Majesty had been present to hear it, given as it was with a grandeur of effect quite overwhelming. Played by such an enormous string band—420 in number—the "Messiah" overture became invested with a dignity not always apparent; while in nearly every one of the choruses the effect was heightened by accumulated force to a degree which surprised those most familiar with such occasions. To cite the most remarkable examples, first, as combining in equal proportions grandeur of effect with precision of execution, must be placed "For unto us a child is born," which was given with a steadiness as remarkable in its way as the astonishing effect of the tutti passages. By the side of this must be placed the "Hallelujah!" sung, we should imagine, as it was never sung before; and the hardly less magnificent "Worthy is the Lamb," with its sequel, "Amen!" But these, though the broadest and grandest, were by no means the most extraordinary performances of the gigantic orchestra. To hear such trying numbers as "His yoke is easy," and "All we, like sheep," delivered with a precision of which the Exeter Hall seven hundred might be proud, was, all things considered, a cause for wonder and congratulation. High as the Handel Festival choir stood by virtue of previous successes, the performance of Monday placed it in a far more lofty position. With Mdle. Titien, Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Sington-Dolby, Messra. Sims Reeves, Cummings, and Santley as soloists, it was a matter of course that the airs should be worthy of the choruses. Thanks to improved acoustics, the excellence of those artists' singing was made apparent to a larger portion of the immense audience than ever before. Indeed, the more penetrating soprano and tenor voices were perfectly audible to every one present.

The miscellaneous selection of Wednesday proved, as the directors had anticipated, even more interesting than the grand oratorio performance of Monday. On Monday there were less than 20,000 persons present; on Wednesday the number of visitors amounted to nearly 21,000. It would, indeed, have been impossible to have made a more admirable choice from Handel's works than that which was actually presented. "Saul," "Judas Maccabeus," "The Resurrection," "Jephtha," "Theodora," "Solomon," "Rinaldo," "Acis and Galatea," "Deborah," "L'Allegro," "Joshua," "Alexander's Feast," were all laid under contribution; and Mdle. Titien, Mdle. Nilsson, Mdle. Carola, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, and Mdme. Sington, with Messrs. Sims Reeves, Cummings, and Santley, had all special opportunities of distinguishing themselves. The extracts from "Saul" were the opening scene, in which the Israelites assembled in their camp by the valley of Elah, celebrate the defeat of Goliath and the Philistines ("How excellent Thy name, O Lord"); and following pieces; the chorus, the finest that occurs in Saul, "Envy, eldest born of hell," and the always impressive "Dead March." In the selection from "Judas Maccabeus," Mdle. Nilsson, whose charming voice and refined style are as effective in oratorio as in opera, was heard; and nothing could have been better than her execution of the highly florid air, "From mighty Kings;" nor more expressive than her delivery of the recitative, "Oh! let eternal honours," by which it is preceded. Neither the recitative nor the air had been given at the rehearsal, so that the performance had, in addition to many other advantages, that of novelty to recommend it. In a splendid air from an early and very little known Italian oratorio, "La Resurrezione," Mr. Santley's magnificent voice was highly effective. In the second air from "Judas Maccabeus" we were again introduced to Mdle. Nilsson, who sang "Wise men flattering" as perfectly as she had before sung the recitative and air, in which the praises of the victorious Judas are celebrated. The selection from "Jephtha" included the famous recitative "Deeper and deeper still" and the prayer "Waft her, angels, through the skies," by which it is immediately followed. In the latter piece Mr. Sims Reeves's declamation was superb. Certainly, nothing grander in the way of high dramatic expression has been heard in our time. The happiest effort of Mdle. Titien was in the fine air from "Rinaldo," which she delivered with immense power and effect. Mdle. Carola's best achievement was in "Let the bright Seraphim," in which her brilliant tones resounded with appropriate clearness. Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington was especially applauded for her fluent rendering of the air from "L'Allegro," "Sweet Bird" (flute obbligato accompaniment by Mr. Radcliffe), and Mdle. Kellogg gained a new triumph by her singing of the air from "Joshua," "On! had I Jubal's lyre," this being, we believe, the talented prima donna's first essay in sacred music. Mdme. Sington-Dolby sang the contralto music with an amount of expression which few other singers have at their command. The choruses were superbly given, from beginning to end; and Mr. Costa's army of orchestral players exhibited their power and skill at every opportunity, and in no instance more than in the overture to the "Occasional Oratorio," with which the second part opened.

On Friday "Israel in Egypt" was given. Of this performance we must speak in our next Number.

THE LATE SIR JAMES BROOKE, K.C.B.

SIR JAMES BROOKE, late Governor of Labuan and Rajah of Sarawak, died last week; and a brief outline of his extraordinary career will, no doubt, be generally interesting.

Sprung from a good old Somersethshire family, and the son of a plain retired official who had acquired a handsome competency in the civil service of the East India Company, James Brooke was born, either in India, or, according to another account, at Combe Grove, near Bath, on April 29, 1803. He received his early education at several schools, but principally at the Grammar School at Norwich, then under one of the Valpy family. His love of adventure, and more especially of Eastern adventure, was remarkable even when a child, and it is not to be wondered at that as soon as he grew towards manhood he should have chosen the Indian army as his profession. He obtained his first commission about the year 1817, and served as a cadet in the first Burmese war, in which he was severely wounded, and shortly afterwards obtained his Lieutenantcy. After his return to England, upon the death of his father, an incident occurred which altered the whole course of his subsequent life. On recovering from his wound he travelled through France and Italy to re-establish his health; but on reaching India he found that his furlough had expired, and that he was obliged to retire from the service, although he was able to plead in excuse the fact that he had been wrecked on his outward passage, and that he was scarcely accountable for the delay. Accordingly he made up his mind to do the best that he could under the circumstances, and sailed from Calcutta in the Royalist yacht, which, as being attached to the Royal Yacht Squadron, was entitled in foreign parts to the same privileges as a man-of-war. With a fine, active crew of about twenty men, who, to use his own words, "were willing to follow the fortunes of the Royalist and her commander through all the shades of good or evil fortune that might befall them"—after more than three years' sailing and cruising in the Mediterranean and other European seas, during which he was training and "educating" them for greater things—he left the Thames on Oct. 27, 1838, and steered straight for those Eastern seas of which he had read as a child, and which he now resolved to penetrate again. He had heard much, too, of the wretched condition of the natives of some of those Eastern islands; of their habits of plunder, piracy, and murder; of their discontent under the rule of native chiefs almost as savage and lawless as themselves; and of the gradual cessation of trade and commerce, which threatened to plunge them deeper in the gloom of barbarism. He passed the southern shores of India and Ceylon, crossed the Indian Ocean, and speedily landed at Singapore. This was in July, 1839; and he reached Sarawak, which lies a few leagues up country from the sea-coast of Borneo, in the following month.

On reaching the coast of Borneo, he found the Sovereign or Sultan of that island engaged in a long and almost hopeless attempt to subdue one of the rebellions which so frequently happen among the rival rulers of subordinate districts. What he could not do in four years Brooke helped him to do in as many months, if not in as many weeks. His aid was solicited by and given to the Rajah Muda Ha-sim; and it secured the triumph of authority and law. It appears that Muda soon afterwards, being called to the post of Prime Minister, recommended the Sultan to make the English adventurer his successor as Rajah of Sarawak. The advice thus tendered was accepted, and the honour and dignity of Rajah was laid at the feet of the Englishman. When the news came to England that he had taken an active and successful part in the suppression of the Malay pirates, and that the Prince had ceded to him the territory of Sarawak as the representative of England, James Brooke became a popular idol. This was in 1841; and his official proclamation as Governor of Sarawak dates from Sept. 21, 1841, on which day the British flag was hoisted there.

The newly-appointed Rajah immediately set about the reform of the local government, the framing of new laws, and the improvement of the people thus strangely subjected to the all but irresponsible sway of the "Tuan Besar," or great man, as the natives persisted in calling him, both absent and present, saluting even his picture with a prostration greater and more marked than that with which pious Roman Catholic would honour the picture of his patron saint. In certain expeditions which he undertook for the purpose of suppressing piracy and slavery, which had always been the chief aim of his existence, he was largely assisted by the Hon. Captain Keppel, R.N., and by Sir Thomas Cochrane who then held the command-in-chief over the fleet in Eastern waters. The result of these expeditions was the shedding of a great deal of blood; but it was said that those who perished were freebooters and pirates, and the outcry raised in consequence against the Rajah gradually died away. Captain Keppel, who had taken so active a part in the suppression of piracy, on his return to England in 1844, published a *Diary* by the Rajah himself, which rendered the public at home familiar with the true state of the case, and prepared them to welcome him on his return with suitable demonstrations of their feelings. On reaching London, in 1846, or early in 1847, Rajah Brooke found himself famous, and more than famous; the Knighthood of the Bath (civil order) was conferred on him by her Majesty; the University of Oxford bestowed on him the honorary degree of D.C.L.; and he was feted and entertained at dinner by every public body, from the Queen, at Windsor Castle, down to most third-rate and fourth-rate of City companies. He also reaped the more solid and substantial rewards of being created by the Queen "Commissioner and Consul to the Native States of Borneo, and Governor of Labuan," the latter being a small island near Sarawak, purchased from the Sultan and erected into a British colony. As Governor he enjoyed a salary of £2000 a year.

It is not to be supposed that all this time he had no zealous opponents or detractors from the credit and the fame which were his due, and more than once Mr. Joseph Hume was defeated in an attempt to procure from the House of Commons what in effect would have been equivalent to a censure on his conduct; the same gentleman also printed privately, and circulated widely, a pamphlet embodying many charges against him, which were for the most part capable of disproof on a closer inspection. Ultimately, however, a commission of inquiry into his conduct was appointed, which, although it came to little or nothing, yet laid the foundation of great mental suffering and bodily illness in a man like Brooke, whose sensitive and chivalrous nature, as Edmund Burke so pointedly said, "feels dishonour as a wound." At a public dinner, however, at the London Tavern, the merchants of the City, generals and admirals, and lawyers and East India directors, and statesmen of every shade of party, met to do him honour, and to bear public testimony to their full approval of the work he had done in the East, and their entire belief in the honesty and justice of his policy.

The rest of the ex-Rajah's story is soon told. In 1858 he returned to England, but he had been in this country only a few months when his health received a serious shock in the shape of a paralytic attack. From this he ultimately rallied, though for some months he was rendered incapable of active mental or bodily exertion; and, to add to his troubles, in the following year he received the intelligence that his books and private papers had been destroyed in an insurrection in Borneo, which he was not on the spot to quell. A public meeting, however, was held in London, and a large sum was collected among his friends and admirers in order to enable him to replace them and to purchase the estate in the south of Devonshire where his latter days were spent, and where he died on Thursday, towards the close of 1861 he paid Borneo a visit, accompanied by Mr. Spencer St. John; but he had the mortification of finding the north-west part of the island in rebellion. As soon as this outbreak was suppressed he returned to England, but was again recalled to the East by fresh complications which had arisen in the internal administration of Borneo. These difficulties, however, he had the satisfaction of seeing arranged on his farewell visit to the island, about five years since. From that date the fortunes of Borneo and of Sarawak have been on the whole peaceful and quiet.

THE WHOLE ADYSSINIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE had embarked and left Zula on the 2nd inst., with the exception of a small detachment of cavalry, which still remains. Sir R. Napier was to leave on the 12th inst.

ADVENTURES OF A CRETAN ENVOY.

M. GUSTAVE FLOURENS, a young and enthusiastic Philhellene, who had joined the Cretan insurgents, and been sent by them on a mission to Greece, sends to a Marseilles paper the following account of his arrest at Athens and his extradition to France:

It is scarcely two months since I returned to Athens with the intention of rejoicing my brave and dear Cretans. I had announced that I should speak in public on the affairs of Crete. The whole Athenian population assembled to hear me in the University-square. You remember the ignoble conduct of the Bulgarians Ministry, sold to Turkey, and who, to prevent me from stirring up the Athenians in favour of Crete, sent police agents to arrest me. These vile sbirri, worthy servants of their master, were about to lay their dirty hands upon me, but my firmness kept them at a distance. At this juncture my friends, Poinson and Canelloponi, came up, and accompanied me to the prison. I should have desired to forget this Ministerial infamy and this sad docility of the Greek populace, over whom M. Bulgari reigns precisely in the same way as the Turkish Pachas of Athens did of old. The habits of slavery are not soon lost, and the mark of the cord on the wrists lasts long. I left for Crete, where the grand breath of liberty which blows over that heroic island soon consoled me for all I had suffered in Athens. In Crete I was received in the way in which I may justly expect to be received everywhere in the East—namely, as the best and most sincere friend of the oppressed and miserable peoples, whether Mohammedan or Christian. I was asked, "In what quarter is there hope?" and I replied, "In the East." If the West forgets us to-day, to-morrow the whole East will rise and be with us. The Cretan people intrusted me with a grand mission to foreign parts and plenary powers. I went to Athens. In doing so I made, for the sake of my beloved Cretan friends, a very great sacrifice—one a thousand times greater than any I could have risked from Turkish bullets—I, a Republican, consented to go to see a King. There were those who hoped that a manly and sincere remonstrance might produce an effect upon the mind of that young man. Although he is very ignorant, and has received no other education than that of a midshipman—although hitherto he has shown no taste for anything better than "*La Belle Hélène*," "*Les Canotiers de la Seine*," and "*Orphée aux Enfers*," which have lately been played by his order at Athens, I had been assured that at bottom there was some good about him. Accordingly, on May 28, at four in the morning, while the air was cool, I set out on horseback, accompanied by my friends and companions in arms—Poinson and Ardemagni—for Kifissia, that pretty village where the Cephissus has its source, and which is the summer residence of the Court. At a proper hour I presented myself to the aide-de-camp on duty, and asked for an audience. This man, a Dane as it appears, went to ask for orders, and on coming back told me that as I was Frenchman I could not see the King unless I was presented by my Ambassador. I replied that personally I should be very glad to be introduced by him, but that, having ascertained by a conversation with him the day before that the present policy of France was adverse to the emancipation of Crete, I should consider myself a traitor to the cause if I were to be presented to the King by him. At the word treason the aide-de-camp got in a rage, and said, "You have no right, Sir, to talk in that way." I answered that he appeared to have misunderstood me, and begged him to retract his own expressions, which were altogether indecent. Thereupon he called upon some of the palace minions to arrest me. I said to him coolly, "If you mean to arrest me, send for some troops; but as to these people, if they lay a hand upon me, woe be to them." Upon this he sent to a neighbouring guardhouse for an officer and six soldiers. The officer seemed very much ashamed of the duty forced upon him, of arresting a soldier of the Cretan insurrection. He took me to his tent and put a sentry at the entrance. There I remained for half an hour with Poinson. At the end of that time the officer returned and said, "If you will promise not again to attempt to see the King, you are free to return to Athens." "Ah!" said I, "I have already had quite enough; my mission is fully accomplished; I see too clearly under what influence the King is, and have no longer any desire to see him." I then sent for my horse and went off with my two friends at full gallop. On passing under some telegraphic wires I said to Poinson, "If you wish to see me at large in Athens this evening you must cut those wires." I had hardly spoken when we saw a cloud of dust before us on the road, and two carriages came up to us. In one of these was an old coffee-house keeper of whom M. Bulgari has made a commissary of police, a very ill-looking fellow, accompanied by three agents, all armed, and a non-commissioned officer of the Line. In the other were the prefect of police and two more agents. The commissary got out of his carriage and ordered me to come along with him. I said that if he meant to arrest me I would follow him on horseback. Thereupon he sprang at me, seized me by the wrist, and endeavoured to pull me off my horse. Not wishing to have a scuffle with such a wretch, I dismounted and got into his carriage. The non-commissioned officer jumped upon my horse and galloped back to Kifissia, to announce the news of my arrest. The carriage was driven into Athens by a roundabout way, through small streets, in order that the Athenian public and the Cretans in Athens might not seem in custody. I was taken to an out-of-the-way barracks, where I was confined in a small room. At nightfall the prefect of police returned, and took me in a prison-van to the prefecture, where I was locked up in a dirty cell, in which I was to pass the night, but I could not sleep for want of air. At midnight I heard the noise of carriages at the door of the prefecture, and presently some agents opened the door of my cell and beckoned me to get up a staircase. In a room to which they brought me I found the prefect of police and a gentleman in straw kid gloves, and smelling strongly of eau de Cologne. By the colour I recognised a diplomatic personage. He turned out to be M. de Gaspari, Deputy Chancellor of the French Legation. He was instructed, he said, to inform me that the French Legation and the Greek Government had agreed that I was to be sent to Marseilles by the Messageries Impériales packet, which was to touch at the Piraeus that night. I told him that the French Legation had no right to do anything of the kind, since we were in a Constitutional country, and not in Turkey, under the régime of "capitulations"; that if the Greek Government had any charge against me they might bring me to trial before a competent tribunal, but that they had no right to practise Oriental despotism at my expense. M. de Gaspari replied that the case was provided for, and that force would be employed if I resisted. I immediately drew up a protest in French against this odious violation of all law, and I left it with the Deputy Chancellor. I was then taken by police agents to my hotel. I was scarcely allowed time enough to put a little linen into a carpet-bag on the pretext that it was past midnight, and the boat might perhaps arrive at the Piraeus by three. I had to leave my luggage and arms with Poinson. I was conducted by my friends the police agents to the Piraeus, who drove at a gallop. When we got there I was shut up in a station-house, and got a little sleep on a camp bed. At daybreak the steamer Godavery came up, and the Chancellor and two agents put me on board. They were considerate enough to book me as a third-class passenger; but M. de Girard, the captain, in a most handsome manner, made me free of the ship and gave me the best first-class berth he could find. All the passengers showed me the greatest sympathy. As we approached Messina, Captain de Girard asked me whether I had any intention to escape from the ship. I told him he had guessed what was in my thoughts, and that as I considered myself illegally in custody, it was my intention to liberate myself whenever I might find an opportunity. He told me that he was responsible for my being conveyed to Marseilles. Then, said I, use force. I put my foot on the boat's ladder to land at Messina, but was pulled back by the captain's orders as matter of form, and with the greatest politeness. At Marseilles the special commissary of the port, M. Migeon, was more polite and considerate still. He told me over and over again that he was most distressed to be obliged to keep me in custody. He took me to the Prefect of the Bouches du Rhône, who received me with perfect courtesy. This magistrate told me he would telegraph to Paris for instructions, and that meanwhile I must pass the night on board the ship. "If you do not keep me a prisoner by force, M. le Prefet," said I, "I shall certainly leave the ship." The Prefect, with much regret, ordered three agents to take me on board and see that I did not escape. I passed the night on the Godavery. The next morning M. Migeon came with an order from Paris for my liberation. M. Bulgari, as you know, is in the habit of resorting to political assassination and making compacts with brigands. That is the reason why I return to Athens this evening by the French steamer. There I intend to take a legal course to ascertain what more this pompous ass will dare to do against me.

GUSTAVE FLOURENS.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—The information given recently by Mr. George Manning before the food committee of the Society of Arts concerning poultry culture shows that as a flesh-forming food poultry meat is more nutritious than beef, but that it is less fattening. In a letter from Mr. Mechi, read at the same time, it was stated that it costs no more to raise a pound of poultry than a pound of meat, and that, even at the present extravagant prices, there is an abundant demand. Mr. Mechi also said that his poultry, about 300 birds, have free access to his corn-fields at almost every period of the year. Mr. Manning gave the Custom-house returns for 1866, as those for 1867 are not yet made up, by which it appears that 428,575,880 eggs were imported, at an estimated value of £1,188,630. The value of poultry imported during the same year was £174,971. From this and from the fact that our own eggs maintained invariably higher prices, usually an excess of £s. per dozen, he inferred that there is a demand unsatisfied and a profitable source of food neglected. The objection usually urged by the farmer that the poultry does not pay the producer, was answered by the fact that, although it costs no more in production than butcher's meat, it sells at £s. per pound live weight, while the best beef and mutton are £s. per lb. live weight (5lb. per stone of 8lb. nett dead weight). The reasons why poultry does not pay in many farmyards are—1. That no attention is paid to the choice and management of stock. 2. That food is irregularly and wastefully administered to it. 3. That no regard is had to the roosting and particularly to the laying places of hens. 4. That the demand is restricted by the market system. 5. That farmers' wives have ceased to be hen-wives. In the course of the discussion mention was made of the French system, which is more systematic and economical than our own.—*Land and Water*.

Under the immediate Patronage of the QUEEN, the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES, and the ROYAL FAMILY.
GRAND FETE AND BAZAAR

In the Gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, in AID of the BUILDING FUND of the FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART, on

THURSDAY, the 25th inst.,
FRIDAY, the 26th inst.,
SATURDAY, the 27th inst.

The Fete will open with a "Song of Welcome," composed expressly for this occasion by Edward J. Hopkins, Esq., Organist to the Hon. Members of the Inner and Middle Temples, words entirely original. There will be a grand display of Student Bands by kind friends—Miss Banks, Miss Palmer, Miss Marion Seaver, and Miss Ida Henri, have kindly promised their assistance. The Gentlemen Amateurs, known as the "White Lilies of the Prairie," will give their performances during the three days. The Band of the 2nd Life Guards will be in attendance. The gates open on Thursday, the 25th, at Two o'clock; on Friday and Saturday, at Eleven o'clock. Tickets first day, 2s.; second and third days, 3s. 6d. To be obtained at Mitchell's Library, New Bond-street; the Gardens; or 42, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

ALEXANDRA PARK RACES, 1868, will TAKE PLACE on TUESDAY, JUNE 30, and WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, under the Newmarket Rules.

STEWARDS. The Dukes of Newcastle, Viscount St. Vincent, The Marquis of Hastings, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Bart. The Earl of Westmerland, H. Saville, Esq.

Mr. J. F. CLARK Judge.

Mr. J. F. Verrall, "The Mulberries," Damask-hill, S., Clerk of the Course and Handicappers.

Admission to the Paddock, 1s.; Stands, 1s.; Admission to the Grand Stand 10s., or 12s., for the two days. Private Boxes in the Grand Stand, to hold four persons, may be secured at 5s. extra for each day, and Stalls at 10s. extra for each day, by application to the General Manager, Alexandra Palace, Muswell-hill, N. No Horserace allowed. All Dogs will be destroyed. Carriages will be admitted to the Paddock at the following rates, viz.—With two horses, 2s.; with four horses, 10s.; drags, 20s. each.

Owners and trainers of horses can obtain particulars of stabling in the Paddock from Mr. McNamee, Muswell-hill.

N.B.—The Company reserve the right of refusing admission to any person they think proper.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION, Exhibition-road, South Kensington.—THIRD and CONCLUDING SERIES of CELEBRATED PERSONS who have Died since the Last Show.—A Selection Collection of others before that date, is NOW OPEN DAILY.

Admission—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, One Shilling each Person; Tuesdays, Two shillings and Sixpence.

Open from Ten a.m. till Seven p.m. Catalogues, 1s. and 1s. 6d.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—EVERY NIGHT at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays Three and Eight, All the Year Round. The Company now permanently increased to Thirty-one Performers, all of whom can now command, the largest and best Ethiopian Troupe in the world.—Fantails, 1s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

The Christy's never Perform away from St. James's Hall.

Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

A NEW NATIONAL SONG.—GOD BLESS OUR SAILOR PRINCE. The Foothy by J. E. Carpenter; Music by STEPHEN GLOVER. 3s.; free for 19 stamps.

London : ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

WHERE THE BEE SUCKS. Transcribed for the Pianoforte by G. F. WEST. 4s.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Transcribed for Piano by W. S. ROCKSTRO. Just published. 4s.

THE BANKS OF ALLAN WATER. Transcribed for Pianoforte by G. F. WEST. 4s.

OFT IN THE STILLY NIGHT. Fantasia for the Pianoforte. Composed by ADAM WRIGHT. 4s.

THE DASHING WHITE SERGEANT. Fantasia for the Pianoforte. Composed by ADAM WRIGHT. 3s.

THE DAGMAR MAZURKA. For the Pianoforte. Composed by ADAM WRIGHT. 3s.—N.B.—The above six elegant works may be had everywhere; all at half price, with an extra stamp for postage.—London : ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street. To be had everywhere.

NOTICE.—THE CHROMOLITHOGRAPH. Office of this Journal REMOVED to 81, Fleet-street.

No. 14, price 6d.; and Part 2, price 2s. 6d., on Saturday, July 4, and regularly thereafter every Saturday.

THE CHROMOLITHOGRAPH : a Journal of Art, Literature, Decoration, and the Accomplishments, Illustrated with Two-Colour Drawings, and Instructional Lessons thereon by Mr. Aaron Fowler; one Chromolithograph after Wilkie ("The Boy and Monkey"); also several papers on Art subjects and others.

London : ZORN and CO., Ogle-street, W.; and 81, Fleet-street, E.C.

PIANOFORTE.—MOORE and MOORE

LTD on HIRE the following PIANOFORTES, for three years; after which, and without any further charge whatever, the pianoforte becomes the property of the hirer: Pianettes, 2s. guineas per quarter; Pianos, 3s. guineas per quarter; Cotters Pianos, 5s. 6d. per quarter; Drawing-room Model Cotters, £3 17s. per quarter. These instruments are warranted, and of the best manufacture. Executive Ware-rooms.

10 and 10s. BISHOPSGATE INNERT WITHIN, E.C.

Just reward. Interpreting Exhibition, 1868; Honourable Mention for good and cheap Pianos to Moore and Moore.

HARMONIUMS.—MOORE and MOORE'S

Easy Terms, at 2s., 3s., and 4 guineas per quarter.

Ware-rooms 104 and 105, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

M O O R E and MOORE extend their Three-year System of Hire to Purchasers to all parts of the United Kingdom, carriage-free.—104 and 105, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

PIANOFORTES Let on Hire for any Period OR THREE YEARS' SYSTEM OF PURCHASE. Largest assortment in London, of every description and price.

PEACHY, Maker, 73 and 75, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE, at 12s. per Month, seven octaves, prize medal, check-action Instruments, in Walnut-tree and Rosewood Cases; or, on the three-octave system, at 2s. 6d. per Quarter, paid in advance. Five-octave Harmoniums, from 6s. per Month; Double-action Harps, by Eard, from 10s. per Month; at HOLDERNESS, 444, Oxford-street.

KINAHAN'S LIQUID WHISKY, DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1868. This celebrated old Irish Whisky gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Hold in bottles, 2s. 6d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale, at 2s. 6d. Great Windmill-street, London, W.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and branded cork. "Kinahan's LIQUID."

SCHWEPPES' MINERAL WATERS.

By Special Appointment to her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Every bottle is protected by a label having name and trade mark—Manufacturers at London, Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow, Malvern.

INVALIDS AND INFANTS.

NEAVE'S PARINAQUEOUS FOOD has for many years received the unqualified approval of Drs. Lancaster, Hassall, Letheby, Urs, and other eminent medical men, as a highly nutritious and unmedicated diet for Invalids and Children, Sold in 1s. Canisters, by the leading Chemists and Grocers. Neave and Co., Manufacturers, Fordingbridge.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL FOR THE DESTITUTE SICK, Gray's-inn-road, in the immediate vicinity of the Great North Road, now situated at King's-cross.

FUNDS are urgently REQUIRED.

Bankers—Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., Abchurch-lane.

STANFORD S. SMITH, Secretary.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS are confidently recommended as the best medicines which can be taken under all circumstances, as they require no restraint of diet or exercise during their use, and their timely assistance invariably cures all complaints. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

LAMPLough's PYRETIC SALINE.

Have it in your house, for it is the only safe antidote in Fever, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious Sickness, and Head-ache.—Sold by all Chemists, and the only Maker, H. Lamplough, chemist, 113, Holborn-hill, London.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the CHEST, City-road.—The wards for In-patients are constantly full, those for Out-patients crowded daily. FUNDS greatly needed.

CHARLES L. KEMP, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Just concluded, a large Purchase of FRENCH SILK MANTLES, beautiful in quality and style. Richly trimmed. Upwards of 200 will be sold from 2s. to 4s. each.

Illustrated Manual of Fashion free on application.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is particularly invited to the Magnificent Stock of Lace, Capricious, Marie Antoinette, Rotundas, Peplums, Square and Half-square Shawls, Spanish Mantillas and JACKETS, with and without sleeves, in both White and Mixed Lace.

Spanish Shawls, from 1s.

French Lace Shawls, from 2s.

Yak Shawls, from 2s. 6d.

White Lace Shawls, from 2s. 6d.

Mantles and JACKETS at equally moderate prices.

PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

PETER ROBINSON invites the special attention of Ladies to his New Stock of Rich PLAIN and FANCY SILKS, selected from the Stocks of the most eminent English, French, Swiss, and German Manufacturers.

Prices from 2s. to 12s. the Full Robe.

Also, 3000 Pieces of Small-stripes and Chené Silks, designed for Young Ladies, of which any length will be cut.

A NOVELTY FOR LADIES' DRESSES.

THE "ROMAN" CLOTH (Registered).

This very desirable Fabric is produced in a variety of different Styles and Qualities.

A numerous collection of Patterns, from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 12d.

PATTERNS FREE.—A CHOICE COLLECTION OF RICH POMPADOUR MUSLINS.

Remarkable alike for their elegant designs, beauty of colour, and fineness of quality.

Also, of new French Muslins, 6s. 6d. to 2s. 2d. Full Dress.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE, NEW SUMMER GRENADES, on Black, White, and Coloured Grounds, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. Full Dress.

THE BEST FRENCH PERCALES AT THE PRICE OF ENGLISH PRINTS.

A limited number of pieces (under 500), all in Choice and Elegant Patterns, 8d. per yard.

These goods cannot be replaced under 12d.

Patterns post-free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

FOR TRAVELLING ON THE SEASIDE.

M A R I N E S E R G E. all Wool.

In White, Black, Navy Blue, Violet, and every new Colour.

An unusually large assortment of Patterns, from

1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. the Dress.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

FAMILY MOURNING made up and trimmed in the most correct taste, may be obtained at the most reasonable prices.

At PETER ROBINSON'S.

Goods are sent free of charge, for selection, to all parts of England (with dressmaker, if desired) upon receipt of letter, order, or telegram; and Patterns are sent with Books of Illustrations, to all parts of the world.

The Court and General Mourning Warehouses,

286 to 292, Regent-street, London.

The largest and most complete Mourning Warehouses in Europe.

PETER ROBINSON.

As a Guarantee for Wear the Maker's Name is woven in the Piece.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS, by Tapissier, Bonnet, and other celebrated Makers.

PETER ROBINSON would invite the special attention of purchasers to the superior quality and qualities of his BLACK SILKS, and the very reasonable prices at which they are sold. He now supplies good useful Black Silks from 4s. to 7s. the Full Dress, and superior and most enduring qualities from 2s. to 16s.

Patterns free.—Address Peter Robinson, 286, Farringdon-street.

FANCY DRESSES.—The Takko Cloth, 15 yards, 1s. 2d., worth 1s. 6d.

Black, green, & Greenish, Grecian, with Silk Coloured Pictures, 3 wide, 12d. Foulard Glace Alpacas, in every Style and Colour, 20 inches wide, Full Dress of 10 yards, 1s. 9d. Patterns post-free.—JAMES SPENCE and CO.

MANTLES, JACKETS, and SHAWLS, in all the latest Designs for the Season.

RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACE TRIMMINGS, FANCY SUNSHADES, &c.

Family and Complimentary Mourning.

JAMES SPENCE and CO., Silkmongers and Drapers.

76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.

Illuminated "Masque de Nourriture," with Sketch of St. Paul's and its Churchyard by George Augustus Sala, post-free.

SEWELL and CO.'S SUMMER DRESSES S. and CO. are now offering a choice assortment of elegantly-trimmed Robes and Walking Costumes, and all the Newest Materials for the present season in Eping's Sole, Alpacas d'Argent, Gauze Alpacas, 30in. wide, in All Colours, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per yard. Also, a large Stock of Japanese Silks of the best quality.

Patterns free.—S. and CO., 1, Charing-cross, and 28, Regent-street, W.

SEWELL and CO.'S FRENCH MUSLINS. S. and CO. are offering the largest and prettiest Stock of Rich French Muslins, 10d. per yard. Patterns sent free.

COTMAN HOUSE, Fritch-street, Soho-square, W.

JAPANESE SILKS. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 29, Ludgate-hill, send, post-free, a well-assorted variety of Plain, Figured, Shot, Glace, Japanese Silks.

Moderate prices, but best makes.

LA PACAS. A L PACAS. JOHN HARVEY and SON, 29, Ludgate-hill, send, post-free, a well-assorted variety of White, Black, and Coloured Ground Alpacas.